Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POL ITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

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jan12:4y

MESSAGE
OF
ANDREW G. CURTIN,
GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.

To the Legislature, January 30th, 1866.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, PA., Jan. 30, 1866.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN—We have cause to be thankful to Divine Providence for the blessings of peace within our borders, abundant crops, unanimity among our people, and that thus this Commonwealth has been enabled to do her full duty to the country, to herself and to posterity.

I apprised you in message of the 27th of November, 1865, and delivered to you at the beginning of your session, of the necessity under the pressure of which I was compelled, for the restoration of my health, to sojourn for a time in a warmer climate. I returned from Cuba refreshed and invigorated, and have resumed the discharge of my public duties. I cannot omit to acknowledge, with profound gratitude, the kind, considerate and affectionate course which you pursued during my constrained absence. A heavy addition has been thus made to the debt which I already owed to the people of the Commonwealth and their Representatives.

The balance in the Treasury, November 30, 1864.....		$1,942,203 63
Receipts during fiscal year, ending November 30, 1865		6,219,989 67
Total in Treasury for fiscal year, ending November 30, 1865.....		8,162,193 30
The payments for the same period have been		5,788,525 16
Balance in Treasury, November 30, 1865.....		2,373,668 14

The operations of the sinking fund, during the year ending on the first Monday of September last, as stated in my proclamation were as follows:

Amount of debt reduced, $745,811 26, as follows, viz:

Five per cent.....	$436,824 62
Coupon loan.....	236,000 00
War loan.....	76,400 00
Interest certificates.....	2,009 64
Domestic creditors.....	578 00

The discrepancy between the reduction of the public debt, as shown by the statement at the close of the fiscal year, and that in my proclamation at the close of the sinking fund year, arises from the fact that the one closes on the first Monday of September, and the other on the 30th day of November.

Amount of the public debt of Pennsylvania, as it stood on the first day of December 1864, $49,379,603 94.

Amount redeemed at the State Treasury during the fiscal year ending with November 30, 1865, viz:

Five per cent stocks		$1,703,517 88
Four and a half per cent. stocks.....	20,000 00	
Domestic creditor certificates,	578 00	
Military loan, act of May 15, 1861.....	179,250 00	
		$1,903,345 88

Public debt, December 1, 1865.....		$37,476,258 06
Assets in the Treasury:		
Bonds Pennsylvania railroad company.....		$6,700,000 00
Bonds Philadelphia & Erie railroad company.....		3,500,000 60
Interest on bonds Philadelphia and Erie railroad company.....		1,050,000 00
Cash in Treasury.....		2,373,668 00
		$13,623,668 14
Liabilities in excess of assets		23,852,589 92
Liabilities in excess of assets, Nov. 30, 1860.....		$26,408,168 94
Liabilities in excess of assets, Nov. 30, 1865.....		23,852,589 92
Improvements in condition of Treasury, since Nov. 30, 1860.....		$2,555,579 02

By the report of the State Treasurer, it will be observed that the extraordinary expenditures growing out of the war, not refunded by the General Government, have been $4,028,627 21. This includes the direct tax paid to the United States by the States, which is not re-imbursable. In the balance is included the $671,476 43 paid to the militia, which, with a good portion of the remaining expenditure, is clearly due the State from the General Government.

The necessity for the extraordinary expenditures having ceased with the suppression of the late rebellion, measures should be taken to examine our resources, and relieve, as far as possible the heavy burdens to which our people are subjected.

It has been the habit of late years, to appropriate, freely, annual sums for the support of local charities; and such appropriations are almost every year increased in number and amount. House of Refuge, Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and for the Blind, Lunatic Asylums—these appear to me to be proper objects of State bounty, because a few of them are sufficient for the whole State, and to leave them to be provided for by the local authorities would, in fact, be to deprive of protection, the unfortunate classes for whose benefit they are designed. But mere local charities, however meritorious and effective, should, I think, be left to the support of the benevolent parties who established them.

It is unjust that the people of the Commonwealth should be coerced to pay taxes in order that part of the money so raised may be given to the support of local charities, conducted by private associations, especially when it is remembered that hitherto but a small proportion of the private charities in the State have asked for such appropriation.

I recommend, therefore, that no appropriation be made for charities, beyond the institutions which I have above specified.

The taxes at present laid on corporations are unequal, and to a certain extent thereby unjust. I recommend the subject to the attention of the Legislature, with a view of a revision of the system.

Within a few years, acts have been repeatedly passed directing the expenditure of as much money as may be necessary to effect named purposes, sometimes without clearly disignating by whom ths money is to bo expended, or how the accounts are to be examined. This custom is very recent, and has already led to abuses.

I recommend that the practice be corrected, and that no appropriation be made without having the exact sum appropriated, the specific purpose to which it is to applied, and designating the officer by whom it is to be expended, and providing that the accounts shall be settled in the Auditor General's office in the usual manner.

Notwithstanding the large expenditures by the State for military purposes, since the breaking out of the rebellion, the condition of the Treasury is now $2,556,579 12 better than it was then, and I am proud to be able to state further, that on the 1st day of December, 1865, the State debt was $492,938-55 less than it was on the 1st of January, 1861. These are truly gratifying facts.

Under these circumstances, it may be possible, with entire safety to our finances, to reduce or even repeal the ordinary State tax of two and a half mills on real estate. The tax of one half mill laid by the act of May 16, 1861, was by that act expressly pledged for the repayment of the loan of $3,000,000, thereby authorized, and of course cannot be repealed or reduced until that payment shall have been made. I recommend this subject to the careful and deliberate consideration and judgment of the Legislature, and if it should be found that the tax can be repealed, I recommend that all laws authorizing the levying of local taxes on bonds, mortgages, loans and all property of that kind be also repealed. Such a repeal would largely encourage the investment of capital in this State, and add immensely to the wealth of the State, while the local authorities would lose very little, as it is notorious, that from the difficulties of assessment, they receive very little from those sources.

In case of such repeal, I recommend the adoption of some effectual measures for enforcing correct returns of such objects of taxation, with appropriate penalties for the neglect or refusal to make them.

I make these recommendations, believing that it will lead to more equitable local taxation and to greater economy in their disbursement.

Many acts are on our statute books, incorporating companies for various purposes, which companies have never been organized or gone into operation. I recommend that all such acts be repealed by a general law, and that provision be made that in future every act authorizing a corporation shall become void, unless the corporation shall organize and use its franchises within a limited time.

Since my last annual message the war against armed treason has been brought to a close. Of the large contributions made by Pennsylaania to the National army, but a few of the men now remain in the service. The spirit which animated our people, at the outset of the rebellion, has never flagged; and we can look back with pride and satisfaction to the part taken by this State, in aiding to maintain the unity of the Government and in its defence against the assault of its enemies.

In my first inaugural address, I took occasion to declare that Pennsylvania would, under any circumstances, render a full and determined support of the free institutions of the Union. The pledge so made was based upon my knowledge of the solid patriotism of her citizens. At that time danger threatened, but no one anticipated that it would break forth so suddenly, nor that it would grow to such fearful proportions as it in a brief time assumed.

My confidence in Pennsylvania, in her even, yet stubborn will, her ability and resources have been fully justified by the manner in which she has done her duty during the late eventful period.

On the request of the President of the United States, I made a communication to the Legislature, on the 9th day of April, 1861, setting forth that military organizations, of a formidable character, which did not seem to be demanded by any existing public exigency, had been formed in certain of the States, and that, whilst Pennsylvania yielded to no State, in her respect for and willingness to protect, by all needful guarantees, the constitutional rights and constitutional independence of her sister States, no contemplated attempt to resist the enforcement of the National law could meet with sympathy or encouragement from the people of this Commonwealth, and asked for authority and means to organize a military bureau at the Capital, and to so amend and modify the militia laws as to give vitality and energy to the military organizations of the State. On the 12th day of the same month, I signed a bill providing for the purposes indicated in my message.

It will be remembered that this patriotic action of the Legislature occurred before it was known that hostilities had actually commenced—and is believed to be the first official action by the authorities of any State, or by the National Legislature.

The first call made by the President for troops to aid in suppressing the rebellion. was on the 15th of April, 1861, for seventy five thousand men; and that of this number the quota of Pennsylvania was settled at fourteen regiments, to serve three months, unless sooner discharged. With unsurpassed alacrity and earnestness, volunteers answered to this call, in such numbers as manifested the intuitive conviction of the people, that the monstrous wickedness which had conceived an armed rebellion against the Constitution and the laws, could not be suppressed but by a colossal force.

Major General Robert Patterson was assigned, by the General Government, to a command, which included the forces raised in Pennsylvania. Within a week after the call of the President, communication with Washington was almost entirely cut off. General Patterson, prompted by the necessities of the situation, made, on 25th of April, a requisition upon me for twenty-five additional regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, to be forthwith mustered into the service of the United States. Under this requisition, I accepted, from amongst the many pressing to be admitted into the service, a sufficient number of companies to fill it; care being taken to allow to each county, as nearly as possible, a fair representation. Only eleven regiments, however, in addition to the fourteen called for by the President, were organized and mustered into the service before the order of General Patterson was countermanded by him, under instructions from the War Department.

On the 14th day of May, 1861, the Secretary of War, in a letter, communicating the plan of organization, for three years regiments, confirmed the revocation of the order in the following language: "Ten regiments are assigned to Penusylvania, making, in addition to the thirteen regiments of three months militia, already called for, twenty-three regiments. It is important to reduce rather than enlarge this number, and in no event to exceed it. Let me earnestly recommend to you, therefore, to call for no more than twenty-three regiments, of which only ten are to serve during the war, and if more are already called for, to reduce the number by discharge."

The twenty-five regiments raised as above stated, comprised 20,979 men. The ardor of our people was unabated. Many of the companies, under my order, had arrived in camp at Harrisburg, and others maintained their organizations at home at their own expense, and by contributions from their neighbors and friends.

In the critical condition of the country, and anticipating that, in case of reverse to our arms, the borders of Pennsylvania would be the portals to the rich granaries, manufactories and store-houses of the North, I deemed it my duty to convene the Legislature, that adequate provision might be made to enable me to render the military power of the State as available and efficient as it should be, for the common defence of the State and the General Government; and accordingly, on the 20th of April, 1861, issued my proclamation, calling for a meeting of the General assembly; on the 30th of the same month.

In my message to the Legislature at its opening, I recommended the immediate organization, disciplining and arming of at least fifteen regiments, exclusive of those called into the service of the United States.

The legislature acted promptly upon this suggestion, and made full provisions for its effectual accomplishment. The result was the early and complete organization, clothing and equipment of the Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, with its thirteen regiments of infantry, one of light artillery and one of cavalry, under the supervision of George A. M'Call, who was selected to command it, with the commission and rank of Major General. This corps contained 15,856 men, and the whole expense of raising, clothing, equipping, subsisting and paying them, until their entry into the United States service, was $855,443 87. They were emcamped in different parts of the State, except two of the regiments, commanded by Colonels Chas. J. Biddle and Seneca G. Simmons, and two batteries of artillery, under the command of Colonel Charles T. Campbell, which, at the request of the War Department, were sent on the 22d of June, 1861, to the relief of Colonel Wallace, at Cumberland, Maryland, and remained for about six weeks there, and in Western Virginia, engaged in active operations. Towards the close of July the whole corps was called for and taken, on a requisition, into the service of the United States. Within four days after the disaster at Bull Run, eleven regiments, in all respects ready for active service, were in Washington and Baltimore.

The troops sent to Western Virginia were re-called, and with the other two regiments of the crops, forwarded to Washington.

On the 26th of July, 1861, the Secretary of War expressed his gratification and thanks for the prompt response from Pennsylvania.

The wisdom of the Legislature in proving for the formation of this corps, for the interests of the State and the Nation, was fully shown by subsequent events. Most of the men who filled its ranks had been accepted by me under the call for twenty-five regiments, which was afterwards rescinded.

They had left their familes and homes under a deep sense of duty to their country, and to have sent them back unaccepted would have caused serious difficulty in making future enlistments.

By acts of Congress of 22d and 25th July, 1861, the President was authorized to call upon the several States for volunteers to serve for three years. Under this authority requisitions were made on this State and fourteen regiments were promptly furnished. In the meantime authorities had been granted by the President and the War Department to a number of individuals to raise regiments in different parts of the State, which seriously interfered with the action of the State authorities in filling requisitions regularly made under the acts of Congress.

The embarrassments arising from this conflict of authorities became at length so serious that I was constrained to call the attention of the President and Secretary of War to the subject, by a communication, dated the 1st of August, 1861, and on the 26th of September following, an order was issued requiring these independent regiments to report to the Governor, and placing them under his authority and control. Acting under this order, many of the independent regiments were filled up, others consolidated, and seventy-three regiments, with an aggregate strength of 89,048 men, were promptly sent forward.

During the year 1862 a draft was ordered by the General Government, which was executed under the State authorities.

Of the quota of the State, under the call of July 7, 1862, forty-three regiments of of volunteers, aggregating 40,383 men, were put into service, and under the draft, ordered August 4th of the same year, fifteen regiments, containing an aggregate force of 15,000 men, organized and sent forward. During the same period nine independent batteries of artillery were organized in the State, with an aggregate strenth of 1,358 officers and men.

It will be remembered that the ardor and promptness of our people, under such trying circumstances, in pressing the troops forward, was such as to call from the President especial thanks and to request me to express them to the people of the State.

During the year 1863, forty-three thousand and forty-six men were furnished for the service, principally to fill regiments in the field which had been reduced by the exigencies of the war.

During the year 1864, under the various calls of the General Government, thirty-two regiments, two battallions and eight unattached companies of different arms of the service and for various periods, were organized and sent to the field, aggregrating, with the re-enlistments in the field, amounting to 17,876, an aggregate force of 91,704 men, furnished for that year.

On my suggestion the policy of consolidating our reduced regiments, and filling them up by the assignment of new companies was adopted, and in 1865, under this system, besides organizing three entire new regiments, seventy-five companies were assigned to reduced regiments, by which they were again filled to the regimental standard. These three new regiments and seventy-five companies, with volunteer recruits for regiments in the field, reported by the superintendents of that service, amounted, in the aggregate, to 25,790 men for this year.

In the month of September, 1862, after the second disaster of Bull Run, it became evident that the enemy had adopted an aggressive policy, and was about to invade the Northern States through Maryland and the southern border of Pennsylvania. Under the sanction of the President of the United States, on the 11th day of that month, I issued my proclamation, calling to immediate service fifty thousand of the freemen of this State. Under this call twenty five regiments and four companies of infantry, fourteen unattached companies of cavalry, and four batteries of artillery were immediately organized and sent to the border, the greater portion advancing beyond the State line into Maryland. General John F. Reynolds at that period commanding the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, was temporarily assigned, by the Secretary of War, to the command of these troops, by whose orders they were returned to Pennsylvania, and by my proclamation, disbanded on the 24th of the same month. In acknowledgment of the services rendered by the men of Pennsylvania, Major General McClellan, commanding the Army of the Potomac, by letter dated the 27th of September, 1862, acknowledging the service and thanking the State, uses the following language:

"The manner in which the people of Pennsylvania responded to your call, and hastened to the defence of their frontier, no doubt exercised a great influence upon the enemy, and the Governor of Maryland. His Excellency A. W. Bradford, in an order dated September 20, 1862, uses the following language in regard to these troops: "The readiness with which they crossed the border and took their stand beside the Maryland brigade, shows that the border is, in all respects, but an ideal line, and that in such a cause as now unites us, Pennsylvania and Maryland are but one."

In the month of June, 1863, it again became evident that the rebel army was advancing North, threatening also the western border of Pennsylvania, and on the 26th of that month, I again issued my proclamation, calling the militia of the State into immediate service. In the Department of the Monongahela, five regiments of infantry, one company of cavalry and one battery of artillery, for ninety days' service, and one battallion of infantry, one battallion of cavalry and one battery of artillery, for six months' United States service, were organized. In the Department of the Susquehanna, twenty-three regiments and five unattached companies of infantry, and two unattached companies of cavalry, for ninety days; one battallion of infantry, one battallion of cavalry and four independent batteries of artillery, for three months; three regiments of cavalry, two battallions of infantry, and three independent batteries of artillery, for six months' United States service, were organized.

There were also organized in this department, for the "emergency term," eight regiments, one battallion and a number of unattached companies of infantry, two independent battaries of artillery and two companies of cavalry.

In the Department of the Monongahela, the troops under this call, were commanded by Major General W. T. H. Brooks, and in the Department of the Susquehanna, by Major General D. N. Couch, severally detailed by the War Department.

The details of the services of the militia on these occasions, as well as the generous assistance rendered by the militia of the States of New York and New Jersey, have been fully recognized in previous messages.

Acting under orders, they did not hesitate to cross the State line and enter Ohio and Western Virginia, in the West; and in the East, they defended the line of the Susquehanna, were at Gettysburg, before the advance of the Army of the Potomac, defended Carlisle successfully, when attacked by a superior force, made long marches, patiently suffering great privations for the want of sufficient means of transportation, crossed into Maryland, when ordered, and attacked the enemy successfully and saved the Capital of their State from destruction. When the history of the rebellion is truly written no part, which relates to Pennsylvania, will reflect more credit on the patriotism, courage and fidelity of her people, than their prompt answer to the call made for military service for domestic protection. It is a record of which the great body of the people are a party, and of which they may all be proud.

In July, 1864, a rebel army again crossed the Potomac, threatening the Southern border, and marched to Washington.

Upon the pressing demands of the National authorities, all the organized troops in Pennsylvania were immediately sent forward. The rebel army was defeated and driven back. A rebel column, of three thousand men had, however, crossed the border, and, on the 30th of July, burned the town of Chambersburg. In my message of last year, I stated in detail the movements of the enemy, and the circumstances attending the destruction of that borough. Although the people of all the southern border suffered much from annual incursions of the enemy, Chambersburg is the only town entirely destroyed within our border, and, it is believed, in any loyal State.

The citizens of the town were suddenly reduced to poverty, and, for a time, were sustained by the active benevolence of the people of other parts of the State, aided by an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars from the Commenwealth. They have struggled energetically to revive from this calamity, but it is now feared that few of them will be able to succeed. I submit, therefore, to the wisdom of the Legislature, whether it would not be proper to extend to that people some additonal relief.

The number of troops furnished the service, from Pennsylvania, during the rebellion, may be stated, viz:

During the year	1861	130,594
Do do	1862	71,000
Do do	1863	43,046
Do do	1864	91,704
Do do	1865	25,840
		362,284

This statement is exclusive of militia and enlistments for the United States navy.

I refer for more perfect details of all the military operations of the State to the report of the Adjutant General of the other military departments of the State and to my previous annual messages. This brief military record would be imperfect if I failed to commend the fidelity, zeal and industry of the miltary departments of the State, and to express my personal obligations for the ready obedience and constant support I have uniformly received from the Chiefs of the Departments and officers of my personal staff.

An approximate judgment of the amount of labor performed by these departments, and the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, may be made, when it is stated that over forty three thousand (43,000) military commissions were issued during the war.

The first request for troops from this State was dated at Washington, on the 15th April, 1861, and on the 16th the telegraph announced to the War Department that over 4,000 men were at Harrisburg, awaiting marching orders.

It is our proud privilege to have it remembered, that the first military aid from the loyal States, which reached Washington, was the force of 460 Pennsylvanias, who arrieved their on the 18th day of April, and that, when the Capital of the Nation was, the second time threatened, after the battle of Bull Run, the regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, were the first troops sent forward.

From the beginning of the war to its close, the State has never faltered in its support of the Government.

Proceeding in the strict line of duty, the resources of Pennsylvania, whether in men or money, have neither been withheld or squandered. The history of the conduct of our people in the field, is illuminated with incidents of heroism worthy of conspicuous notice; but it woud be impossible to mention them in the proper limits of a message, without doing injustice, or perhaps, making invidious distinctions. Arrangements are in progress to have a complete history of our regiments, such as been contemplated and is provided for in an act of Assembly already passed; and on this subject I commend the report of the Executive Military Department to your favorable consideration. It would be alike impossible to furnish a history of the associated benevolence and of the large individual contributions to the comfort of our people in the field and hospital, or of the names and services, at all times, of our volunteer surgeons, when called to assist in the hospital or on the battle field nor is it possible to do justice to the many patriotic Christian men who were always ready to respond when summoned to the exercise of acts of humanity and benevolence.

Our armies were sustained and strengthened in the field, by the patriotic devotion of their friends at home; and we can never render full justice to the heaven-directed, patriotic—christian benevolence of the women of the State.

During the war I had occasion, from time to time, to communicate freely with the Legislature on subjects bearing upon the interests of the men representing the State in the armies of the Republic.

It is with a sense of unfeigned gratitude that I acknowledge how cheerfully and promptly the Legislature and the people acted upon my suggestions, whether for the support of the government, the enlistment and organization of troops, or for the comfort of our people already in the field.

Without this generous confidence and liberal support, the labors of the Executive would have been in vain; the treasure that has been expended would have been wasted, precious lives lost would have been an empty sacrifice, the bruised hearts of kindred and friends would have been without solace, the strong men, whose health has been broken and whose bodies have been maimed would have been monuments of heroism wasted, and the honor of this great Commonwealth would have been degraded amidst the fallen ruins of the institutions of the Republic.

The report of the Hon. Thomas H. Burrows, shows the gratifying result under his active management, of the system adopted by the State, for the maintenance and education of the orphans of our soldiers. His report exhibits the fact, that 1,242 orphans are now actually admitted to the schools, and that 1,846 applications in all have been allowed and orders issued for their admission, many of whom have been admitted since his report. It will also be seen, that the largest appropriation that ever will be required, will be for this and the two ensuing years, and that then the amount will be gradually reduced. I have heretofore commended this charity to you and I deem it unnecessary to add another word, in asking a continuation of an appropriation, which is to provide for and educate the best blood of the State, and support the living legacies which have been bequeathed us by the men who laid down their lives for the country. When we remember that every sort of public and private pledge that the eloquence of man could device or utter, was given to our soldiers as they went forward, that if they fell, their orphans should become the children of the State, I cannot for an instant suppose, that you will hesitate to continue an appropriation, which is to bless their little ones, providing comfortable homes, instead of leaving them in want and destitution, many of them to fall victims to vice and crime.

At the time of the invasion of the North, in 1863, by the rebel army, the President made a requisition on me for militia to serve during the emergency. The men came forward promptly, to the number of 36,588, of whom upwards of 25,000 refused to be mustered into the service of the United States, in consequence of circumstances of prior occurrence not necessary to be here stated.

In this embarrassment, the emergency being very pressing, after consultation with the President, he authorized and requested me to call them on behalf of the State, and for the defence of the State, the United States paying all the expenses of their clothing, equipment, subsistence, &c. It was, however, alleged that there was no appropriation for their pay.

To remove this difficulty the General Government applied to banks and other moneyed corporations in Philadelphia to advance the amount of the pay, on a pledge that when Congress met, the passage of a bill to reimburse them should be recommended.—These institutions declined this proposition, but expressed their willingness to make the advances if I would pledge myself to recommend to the Legislature the passage of such an act in case Congress should not provide for reimbursing them. Under these circumstances, I received from the Executive of the United States the pledge which he had proposed to give to the banks, &c., and upon that I gave the necessary pledge to them, and they advanced the required funds accordingly. The following telegram from the Secretary of War will show in part the ground on which I acted:

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1863.

To His Excellency, GOV. A. G. CURTIN:

Your telegrams, respecting the pay of militia called out under your proclamation of the 27th of June, have been referred to the President for instructions, and have been under his consideration. He directs me to say that, while no law or appropriation authorizes the payment by the General Government of troops that have not been mustered into the service of the United States, he will recommend to Congress to make an appropriation for the payment of troops called into State service to repel an actual invasion, including those of the State of Pennsylvania. If, in the meantime, you can raise the necessary amount, as has been done in other States, the appropriation will be applied to refund the advance to those who made it.

Measures have been taken for the payment of troops mustered into the United States service, as soon as the muster and pay rolls are made out. The answer of this Department to you, as Governor of the State will be given directly to yourself whenever the Department is prepared to make answer.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

When Congress met, the Executive of the United States did not recommend the passage of the necessary act. I have understood that the subject was called to the attention of the proper committee, by the Secretary of War, but as the President did not send a message explaining the circumstances of the case, the appropriation failed, as the members of Congress had thus no means of explaining to their constituents the difference between the case (which was in substance a loan to the United States, upon the pledge of the Executive for its repayment), and the case of the voluntary expenditure of money for military purposes of Pennsylvania and most of the other States.

I will add that the men came into the service for the emergency only, and on the faith that they should be discharged as soon as, in my judgment, the emergency should have ceased immediately after the battle of Gettysburg, which commenced on the 1st of July, 1863; yet the men, against my urgent and repeated remonstrances, were kept in the service long afterward and used by the United States for various purposes. The last of them were not discharged till in September.

I recommend that the Legislature adopt measures to bring the subject again before Congress, and obtain repayment of this sum amounting to $671,476 43, with interest on the same, which the General Government has thus far so unwarrantably withheld.

Great injustice has been done to private soldiers, who went into service under the provisions of the act of Congress, by refusing to pay them the full bounties offered by the terms of that act. The following letter, which I addressed to the Secretary of War, sufficiently explains the position of this affair:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, Pa, June 5, 1865.

SIR:—There are two subjects connected with the discharge of volunteers which are of so much importance that I feel justified in calling your attention to them.

First. The men are being paid only to the day of their arrival at the place they are to be discharged. This will cause them to lose a few days pay, depending principally upon the promptness and disposition of the officers of the United States having the matter in charge. It is a matter of little moment to the Government, but the men feel it to be an injuetice, and if, under the acts of Congress, they can be paid until discharged, I think you will agree with them.

Second. In Circular No. 29 from Trovost Marshal General's Office, dated July 19, 1864, "under which the volunteers now to be discharged were raised," it is stated that the bounty provided by law is as follows:

"For recruits, including representative recruits white or colored, $100."

And it is further added, that the first instalment of the bounty will be paid when the recruit is mustered in, as follows:

"To a recruit who enlisted in the army for one year, $33 33."

On these terms the men enlisted, and they are of opinion that they are entitled to the remainder of their bounty when discharged from service.

It is proposed, however, to pay them but a part of this remainder, because the Government does not require their services for the full term of their enlistment, and appears to be a breach of the contract between the Government and the men. The bounty was held out by the Government as an inducement to *enlist*, not as an additional pay for services to be rendered. The men became entitled to it by the fact of enlistment, and could only forfeit what remained unpaid by some misconduct of which such forfeiture should be a legal penalty. These matters are creating much unpleasant feeling among the men. I need not say to you, they have behaved gallantly, and the country owes them everything; and if it can possibly be avoided they ought not to be sent home under the feeling that the Government, when their services are no longer required, takes the first opportunity to treat them unjustly and violate its contract with them.

I assure you that unless these difficulties are relieved there will be created a general discontent which will be injurious hereafter; and it is my fervent desire for the succes of your administration which leads me to bring them directly to your notice.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
A. G. CURTIN.

To the President.

The refusal has been persisted in, under an opinion of the Attorney General of the United States, a copy of which was sent to me.

I recommend that the Legislature make proper efforts to have this injustice corrected.

The report of David Wills, Esq., president of the Soldiers' National Cemetery, at Gettysburg, herewith transmitted, shows the present condition of the cemetery. As the battle of Gettysburg resulted in a glorious victory, and was in fact the beginning of the end of the war, and occurred on the soil of this Commonwealth, I think it would be well that it should be commemorated by an historical painting, to be placed in the Capitol of the State; and I recommend that the Legislature take measures for that purpose.

The State of Maryland has proposed to her sister States that they unite with her in establishing a cemetery for our soldiers who fell at Antietam. I herewith transmit copies of the Maryland statute, and other documents on this subject, and recommend the passage of an act heartily accepting the proposition of the State of Maryland. All the States having promptly and generously responded to our proposition to have a cemetery at Gettysburg, it would seem proper that we should reciprocate, and unite in this. The duty is made more sacred when we remember that more of Pennsylvania's sons fell in that battle than those of any other State.

The report of the State Agent at Washington, herewith transmitted, shows that under his efficient management the claims of our soldiers are promptly examined and paid. Every effort has been made to apprise our officers and men that their claims will be collected by the State Agent (Col. Jordan,) without expense to them; yet it is feared that many of them continue to employ private claim agents, whose fees bear heavily on the claimants.

Since my last annual message I have expended of the secret service fund, the sum of four thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and twenty cents, out of which I have paid my personal staff and other extraordinary expenses. No appropriation is required for the increase of this fund.

I invite your attention to the reports of the Military Departments of the State, to the report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, which exhibits the prosperous condition of our system of public education, and to the report of the Surveyor General, and recommend to your favorable consideration the many excellent suggestions made by that officer.

I commend to your earnest consideration the suggestion made by the Surgeon General in his report herewith transmitted, on the propriety of legislation for the protection of our people, by proper sanitary measures, from the ravages of the cholera, which is now approaching our shores.

I commend to the wisdom of the Legislature the subject of providiug for the relief of our many maimed and wounded soldiers. Possibly this might be done by continuing and enlarging the acts providing for boards of relief in the several counties. I recommend the adoption by the Legislature of this or some other plan for doing justice to the class of men in question.

By the joint resolution of May 16, 1861, authorizing me to give flags to our regiments, it was made the duty of the Executive to receive the flags when the regiments returned. This has not been hitherto done, inasmuch as they have not all yet been mustered out. As soon as this shall have taken place, the flags will be received with appropriate ceremonies, and I recommend that the Legislature make provision for causing them to be hung in the new Library.

I refer to the suggestion of Brigadier General Todd, Inspector General, on the subject of the militia. I am not prepared to make any recommendation on this subject, as I observe with great pleasure, that Congress is proposing to establish a uniform system throughout the United States.

The arsenal at Harrisburg is decaying and unsafe. The arms and munitions of the State there deposited are of the value probably of half a million of dollars. I recommend that provision be made for repairing it, or that a new arsenal be constructed in this vicinity,

[CONCLUDED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one half additional. All resolutions of Association, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five l

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY FEB. 9, 1866

NOT UP TO THE STANDARD.

That gifted political philosopher M. de Tocqueville in discussing the merits of the English Eccleastical titles Bill asks the pertinent question: "Why make laws below the standard of the times?" A question most fitting and appropriate to be asked of those among us at the present time, who still prate stupidly against the abrogation of laws that are obsolete, that the tide of events has made null and void and whose only use is to cumber our statute books and remind us of the degradation to which we were once reduced. In every civilized nation, there has always existed, and still exists, a party that clings obstinately to the dead, the effete, the obsolete and the wrong, sometimes calling itself conservative but oftener and more appropriately called tory. That we as a nation are not exempt from the like calamity, witness the deceased Democracy and its legitimate heir Copperheadism Neither could abide the thought of negroes becoming free, either presently or prospectively, but they could see no possible reason why the chains of the slave should not annually be riveted tighter and the dominion of the slave-lords as often extended. The object of every liberal government should be to elevate its people by making laws not below but above the standard of the times, to go in advance of the masses and set up the standard to which they might gradually approach. This is the true ideal of free and liberal government. The tyrants of all ages have been those who made laws below the standard of the times and endavored to compress within their narrow limit, the natural growth and upward tendency of the immortal spirit of Man. All such attempts have resulted in revolutonary efforts to burst the bands that were too tightly drawn. This is the true secret of all European revolutions. It was left for our own age and nation to exhibit to the world, for the first time in history, the anomaly of a retrogade revolutionary effort. True there have been usurpations by tyrants and aristocrats with a few followers, but never before anything like a populor effort at a retrograde revolution. It was meet that such a hideous anomaly should be promptly destroyed and all traces of so disgusting and incongruous a political phenomenon forever removed from our national statutes, yet strange to say there are those among us so blinded and infatuated that they persistently refuse to consent even to a decent burial of deceased slavery and its concomitants. It is sad to see so many of our people so far below the standard of the times, and sadder still to see statesmen, senators, and congressmen stoop to pander to their depraved prejudices. When will we have a people up to the standard of the times and the spirit of the age? When will we have statesmen and Senators with the integrity and courage to go in advance and place our national standard upon a higher level? Would that Pennsylvania had just one Senator in the councils of the nation, who would dare to do his part in so noble a work.

HON. JOHN CESSNA.

Since the action of the Union County Convention of this County presenting the, name of Hon. JOHN CESSNA for the distinguished position of Governor of this great Commonwealth, the movement has been almost unanimously seconded by the Southern tier of counties. Many of the warmest compliments have been paid him by the press throughout the State generously acknowledging his eminent services, untiring energy and ability. Among many others, we quote as an evidence of Mr. CESSNA'S standing at home, from the *Republican*, printed in the neighboring county of Fulton, where he is probably as well known as he is in this county:

"Should Mr. CESSNA be our standard bearer in the coming contest, our triumph will be easy. Of acknowledged ability, extensive experience, untiring energy and great personal popularity, Mr. CESSNA is to-day the strongest and most available candidate mentioned. And while we would impress upon the coming Union Convention the absolute necessity of selecting as our candidate, him who is strongest, we would do no injustice to either of the other distinguished loyalists mentioned. They are all gentlemen of experience and ability, and either of whom if elected, would discharge the duties of Chief Executive with fidelity and honor. But Ability and Experience, while they are indispensable to a Govenor, are not all that are required in a canidate. To these indispensable requsites must be added Availability. In that we claim Hon. JOHN CESSNA excels."

The 7th of March Convention is approaching very rapidily; the prominent candidates who will be presented out of which to select a candidate with Mr. CESSNA, will be GEN. JOHN W. GEARY, of Cumberland, HON. W. W. KETCHUM, of Luzerne, HON. J. K. MOREHEAD, of Pittsburg, and in addition to these formidable names, on the first ballot, a large number of complimentary votes will be tendered by different districts for their local preferences; after which there will be a consolidation of all the delegates upon some two or three of the distinguished gentlemen first named. The Military element, judging from the press, is the strongest, however it is not always the strongest element in a Convention that secures success. We shall accept the nomination of that body let it be whom it may, with perfect accord, and go into the campaign determined to do up Copperheadism once more, satisfied that the Convention, in its wisdom made the best selection it could under the embarrasing circumstances which generally surround such bodies.

☞ We would like very much to know whether our country cotemporaries, whose circulation do not exceed two thousand copies weekly, are taxed as manufacturers? We are compelled to make monthly returns, and pay a tax of from one to two hundred dollars per annum as manufacturers of newspapers alone. It strikes us that it is a misconstruction of the law. Will our neighbors let us hear from them?

COMPLIMENTARY.

OUR SCHOOL SYSTEM.—On our first page will be found an article in regard to our Common School System. It is taken from the Bedford *Inquirer*, and is one of a series of articles, on this subject. If we are not mistaken, these articles are from the pen of that earnest friend, and indefatigable worker in the cause of Common School education, Hon. G. W. Householder, Senator from Bedford county.—*Huntingdon Journal & Americca.*

Complimentary indeed gentlemen editors. We are much obliged to you for publishing and calling attention to our article, and hope it will do good among your people; but not so much oblidged for the intimation that the articles are not our own. We thank you for speaking well of our Senator, but Mr. Householder is not a contributor to our columns. For your own edification we will tell you that you will generally be safe in attributing editorial articles in *our* columns to the editors. We have frequently found our editorials, *verbatim et literatim et punctuatim et non creditatim* in the editorial columns of our exchanges. Our Huntingdon friends have credited the Inquirer but not the editor. Our friends are at liberty to use whatever they find worthy their attention in our editorial columns; all we ask of them is to give the usual credit.

STATE SENATE

Among the Republican Senators of the State (and never could Pennsylvania point with more pride to that body,) there is one whose course we have carefully noted for several years, and who has never disappointed the expectations of the people—that Senator is Mr. Householder. He is a representative of the people in the true sense of the word. With enlarged views in relation to the wants and substantial interests of the State, his course always indicates the right side. He is one of those whose integrity and fidelity to truth, always prompts them to regard their pledges if any are given and who never forget that they are elevated for the public good and not their own personal interests. Such men we need in these eventful times and such men the people will delight to honor.—*Montour American.*

THE Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin, recently married to a niece of the King of Prussia, is a notorious drunkard and a rake, well known under the sobriquet of Prince Schnapps. His brother, the reigning Grand Duke of that State, having declined to pay his debts, he fled to Brazil, where he occupied anything but an enviable position. It was after his return to Prussia that, notwithstanding his direputable antecedents, the King of Prussia selected him as the husband of his niece, and caused the marriage to be celebrated with all the mediæval flummery and pomp of bygone feudal ages.

FAILURE OF THE FRENCH IRON-CLADS.—London Times' Paris correspondent says: "A discovery has been made at Toulon, where the iron-plated frigate Provence is undergoing repairs, which shows the danger that menaces the entire iron-coated fleet of France. The Provence was fitted for sea only fifteen months since, and already a great number of her plates are nearly consumed with rust. The Director of Naval Architecture is of opinion that if a composition be not discovered to prevent the action of rust, the iron-clad-fleet must be renwed every five years.

MR. WILSON'S new West Point bill requires that candidates for cadetships shall pass an examination in geography. Considering the views held by some graduates of that institution on the obligation of oaths, we think Mr. Wilson should add political morality to his requirements. But what excuse is there for enlarging the number of pupils at West Point?

THE young King of Bavaria has met with a severe disappointment. He was engaged to be married to the daughter of the ex-Duke of Modena, and would by her have become possessed of a very large fortune. The recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by Bavaria has induced the father of the fiancee to break off the match.

THE severest punishment we would inflict upon those Northern journalists who ridicule the apprehension that the Union men of the South would be in danger of persecution by the rebels, if National protection should be withdrawn would be to compel them to live in a rebel country.—*Nashville Press.*

☞ A large portion of our paper is taken up with the able message of Gov. Curtin. We have no room for extended comments. The truth is it speaks for itself, and therefore we advise our readers to peruse it, instead of any clap-trap remarks that we might make.

THE old adage "whistling to keep up your courage," is fully verified in the last *Gazette.*

Explosion of the Steamer Miami—One Hundred and Fifty Lives Lost.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 31.—The steamer Miami had about two hundred and fifty passengers on board, among whom were ninety-one men of Company B. 13th United States Cavalry. The accident occurred at seven in the evening, just after supper, while the passengers were assembled in conversation around the stoves in the hall. The explosion was of such force as to rend the cabin floor assunder, and let every person in the front part of the cabin down into the mass of fire and steam below. A great number lost their lives by jumping overboard. Total loss of life supposed to be nearly one hundred and fifty. Thirty of the soldiers were lost.

Important from Richmond.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The *Herald's* Richmond correspondence says that an effort is being made in the Virginia Legislature to declare the election of Senators Underwood and Legar illegal. Governor Pierpoint and John Minor Botts are talked of for successors. Both his friends and enemies are trying to get Governor Pierpoint to resign, the former in order that a military Governor may be appointed, and the latter that Robert E. Lee, or some other prominent rebel, may be elected.

The Explosion of the Missouri.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 31.—The steamer Missouri had one hundred and twenty persons on board, twenty-five of whom were passengers. The latest information from Evansville places the loss of life at about one hundred. The Missouri was one of the largest passenger steamers on the river, and valued at $100,000.

INTERNAL REVENUE REPORT.

Operation of the present System,—Proposed Amendments of the Revenue Laws.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The official preliminary report of the Revenue Commissioners is published. The Commission have adopted the plan of taking up specifically for investigation those sources of Revenues which their own experience and the experience of other countries have indicated as likely to be most productive under taxation, and most capable of sustaining its burdens. The result of these investigations, they propose to submit in the form of independent and special reports.

The Commission complain of the imperfect and incorrect statistics furnished them by the Government Bureaus, and the great difficulty experienced in conducting their investigations, owing to the abnormal and disturbed condition of every branch of trade and industry since 1861, the frequent alterations of the tariff and the inauguration of the Internal Revenue system.

Many branches of trade and industry have been curtailed during this period from thirty to seventy-five per cent. Every advance made in the tariff and in the excise had been anticipated by every class of importers, dealers, manufacturers and speculators, so that the government has not exhausted a single one of its legitimate sources of revenue.

The Commission estimate that on the 1st of July, 1864, the date when the advances in the tax on distilled spirits of from fifty cents to one dollar and fifty cents per gallon took effect, there were made and stored in anticipation of this advance, at least forty millions of gallons, or a quantity sufficient to supply the wants of the country, for at least a year in advance. Of cigars, it is estimated that from seventy to eighty millions were manufactured and sold in the city of New York alone, in anticipation of that tax.

The stock of spices imported into the country previous to the advance of the tariff was also probably equal to nearly two years' supply, while in the case of the insignificant article of matches, on which the tax is only one cent per bunch, the stock accumulated in anticipation of the tax, was so large that it has not even at the present date, January, 1866, been exhausted. The Commission then gave an account of the revenue system of Great Britain and the per centage yielded by each impost to revenue.

The Commission strongly condemn our present system of revenue, and regard its diffuseness as one of its greatest imperfections. A system of taxation so diffuse as the present one necessarily entails a system of duplication of taxes, which in turn leads to undue enhancement of prices; a decrease both of production and consumption, and consequently of wealth, a restriction of exportations and of foreign commerce, and a large increase in the machinery of collection.

It cannot speak too strongly of the injurious influence of this duplication of taxation, upon the industry of the country. The influence of the duplication of taxes in sustaining prices, is also, in the opinion of the Commission, far greater than those not conversant with the subject generally suppose. Were the prices of gold and the National currency made at once to approximate, and the present revenue system to continue unchanged, it would be impossible for prices of most products, of manufacturing industry to return to anything like their former level.

In suggesting remedies for these evils the report says: In respect to the evils arising from the excessive duplication of taxes under the internal revenue system, and from a lack of equalization between the tariff and the excise, a remedy, in the opinion of the Commission, should be sought for in such a revision of the present internal revenue system as will look to an entire exemption of the manufacturing industry of the United States from all direct taxation, distilled and fermented liquors, tobacco, and possibly a few other articles excepted.

The Commission are unhesitatingly prepared to recommend that the change recommended should be made gradually and according as experience satisfies us of our ability to substitute other and less objectionable forms of taxation adequate to produce a revenue corresponding to that relinquished. As to the manner and extent to which this reduction may be carried out, and at the same time insure to the government an adequate revenue. The report says, as the average of the present tariff is understood to be upwards of forty per cent. upon the invoiced value of those importations upon which duties are levied, the Commission, after making all due allowance for a possible reduction of some duties, and an increase of the free list, think it safe to estimate the amount of revenue derivable, from customs, for the fiscal year, 1867, to be at least one hundred and thirty millions of dollars.

The Commission recommended that the tax on distilled spirits be reduced to one dollar per gallon, and that the existing rate of taxation on fermented liquors be neither increased or diminished. Great pains have been taken by the Commission to advise some mode of preventing fraud in the collection of taxes on these articles.

The attention of the Committee has been especially given to the cotton product of the United States as a source of revenue. As a result of their investigations, the Committee as sume that a tax of five cents per bale be levied on and after July 1st, 1866, upon all cotton the product of the United States, and that the same be collected of manufacturers at places of consumption, and of merchants or factories at the port of exportation upon all foreign shipments.

In respect to tobacco the Commission are unanimously of the opinion that the tax should not be laid upon leaf. With some amendment of the present law, and on account of the exhaustion of stock in the country, made in anticipation of the tax which is now nearly effected, the Commission believe that the government may safely rely upon an annual revenue from this source in the immediate future of at least $18,000,000.

The Commission think an income tax will probably be sustained with less detriment to the country than any other form of taxation. Discrimination at present in the rate of impost levied on income under and in excess of five thousand dollars is however, unjust, being in fact a tax on the results of successful industry and business enterprise; and the Commission recommend that this discrimination be abrogated and the rate equalized. They recommend that in future assessment of incomes one thousand dollars be exempted from taxation, and that in assessing intome tax no allowance be made for house rent, or at least that amount allowed to be deducted for rental should not in any case be allowed to exceed three hundred dollars in the future.

With the changes above recommended, the Commission believe the government may safely rely on an annual revenue from this source of about fifty millions of dollars. From excise on banks and railroads was received during the fiscal year, 1865, $13,579,959, and the Commission assume the collection of a similar amount for the immediate future.

The Commission recommends that the tax imposed on crude petroleum be repealed and that the rates of tax on refined coal oil, petroleum, &c., be retained as at present; that the tax on spirits of turpentine and rosin should not be wholly remitted, and that no backward on export to foreign countries should be allowed.

The Commission are of the opinion that a revenue of at least $20,000,000 may be hereafter collected from stamps on receipts of legacies. Succession duties should yield annually $5,000,000.

The Commission recommend that the tax on the gross receipts of Telegraph and express Companies be equalized, and are inclined to the opinion that the tax on receipts of Express Companies might be advanced to a higher figure than five per cent.

The Commission assume that the revenue derivable from the gross receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, will continue as at present about $90,000,000. They recommend that the present law, imposing a tax of $5 on every $10,000, one-twentieth of one per cent. par value of all stocks sold be repealed, and in lieu of the tax of $1 on $10,000 or one-hundreth of one per cent. on the par value of stock be substituted.

The amount of the various estimates of receipts will make an aggregate for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, of $397,000,000. Adding the amount received in the fiscal year 1865, from various direct and in direct taxes on industry, which, excepting the amounts, derived from excise on spirits, beer, tobacco, cotton, petroleum, and naval stores, the Commission estimate it at about sixty-eight millions of dollars, we have as the gross revenue possible to be derived from all sources under the present rates with the amendments above proposed, four hundred and thirty-five millions of dollars. Setting aside fifty millions additional for the reduction of the principal of the public debt a surplus will result, assuming the correctness of the estimates of the Committee, applicable for a reduction of taxation of eighty-five millions of dollars. The Committee recommended that the changes be made slowly and for the present to begin July 1st, 1866, or sooner.

THE REVENUE COMMISSION.

Non Taxation of Manufactures Recommended.—Realized Wealth to be Taxed

The following is the text of that portion of the report by the Revenue Commission, under the head of the Proposed Revenue Policy of the future:

In respect to the evils arising from excessive duplication of taxes under the internal revenue system and from a lack of equalizabetween the tariff and the excise, it may be urged, that the remedy for the latter difficulty is most easy namely by increasing the tariff. To this however as a permanent measure there are most serious objections, inasmuch as the lack of equalization is not confined to the articles specified in our illustrations, but is very general and will be more and more extensive as the value of currency approximates to that of gold; while an increase in the tariff sufficient to remedy all difficulties, would render the tariff itself almost prohibitory, or at least so high as to invite continued assaults deprive it of all elements of stability and increase the business of the contrabandist. The remedy therefore for the difficulties above pointed out and illustrated save in a few striking instances which have probably resulted from oversight in the framing of the law must in the opinion of the commission be sought for in *such a revision of the present internal revenue system as will look to an entire exemption of the manufacturing industry of the United States from all direct taxation* distilled and fermented liquors, tobacco, and possibly a few other articles excepted). *This the commission are unhesitatingly prepared to recommend.*

As however the revenue derived from the excise on the industrial products of the country amounted to nearly sixty per cent of the gross internal revenue in 1863; to sixty four and a half per cent in 1864; and to nearly fifty per cent in 1865, it is evident that a radical change of the kind recommended should not be made at once but gradually, and according as experience satisfies us of our ability to substitute other and less objectionable forms of taxation adequate to produce a revenue corresponding to that relinquished.

To endeavor to remedy the difficulties growing out of the present duplication of taxation and want of equalization between the excise rnd the tariff, by specific enactments of exemptions as has been proposed by some would in the opinion of the commission, be impracticable and would crowd the statute book with such a detail of enumeration as would render the law exceedingly difficult of comprehension, and open the way for more gigantic frauds than are now practiced. The evil is radical, the remedy must also be radical.

Assuming, then that the policy indicated which we may here restate in brief to be the abolition or speedy reduction of all taxes which tend to check development and the retention of all those which like the income tax fall chiefly upon realized wealth—is accepted as the desirable future revenue policy of the country the question next arrises in what manner and to what extent can it be carried out and at the same time insure to the Government a revenue adequate to its necessities.

Basis of Representation.—Constitutional Amendment Passed by the House. Adverse Report to Extension of Reciprocity Treaty.

WASHINGTON, January 31, 1866.

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION AMENDMENT.

The Joint Committee on Reconstruction this morning held an important meeting, during which it was agreed that the Constitutional amendment proposing a new basis of representation, should be so modified as to strike out the words relative to levying direct taxes, so that the objection heretofore urged in the House, that under the amendment as it originally stood, there would be taxation without representation, would be removed. This was almost unanimously agreed to in Committee, and was reported to the House by Mr. Stevens, this afternoon when after an hour's speech by him, the previous question was ordered and the amendment was passed by the requisite two thirds vote, being 129 to 46. The following is a correct copy of the amendment as it passed:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by threefourths of said legislalegislatures, shall be valid as a part of said Constitution.

ARTICLE.

Representation shall be apportioned among the several States which muy be included within this Union according to their respective numbers counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed: *Provided*, That whenever the elective franchise shall be denied or abridged in any State on account of race or color, all persons therein of such race or color shall be excluded from the basis of representation.

The Republicans who voted against the amendment are as follows: Messrs. Baldwin Mass; Eliot, Mass: Hale, New York; Jenckes, Rhode Island; Noell, Missouri; Phelps, of Maryland; Randal, of Kentucky; Raymond, of New York; Rousseau, of Kentucky Whaley, of West Virginia.

MR. STEVEN'S SPEECH

To day was severe on the President for the late manifesto of his views through the Associated Press, and also very bitter on Mr. Raymond.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The House Ways and Means Committee had before them to day the proposition of the Canadian officials to extend the time for the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty. The Committee believe that Congress would reject such a proposition, and owing to the short time in which to try it, they are averse to reporting in favor of it.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.
Estate of GEORGE W. BADGLEY, late of Monroe township, dec'd.

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them forthwith for settlement.

ASA M. WILLIAMS,
Jan. 26, 1866. Administrator.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,

REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND SHOULD BE CHECKED. IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.

FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION & THROAT DISEASES,

Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year find them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered.

Sold everywhere in the United States, and Foreign countries, at 35 cents per box.

Nov. 10, 1865.

SHERIFF SALES.

By virtue of a Writ of vend. exponas and Sundry Writs of fi. fa., to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 10th day of February, A. D. 1866, at ten o'clock A. M., the following Real Estate, viz:

A tract of land containing 123 acres more or less about 60 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house, and new double log barn thereon erected. Adjoining lands of John Swarts, Daniel Davis and others, situate in East Providence township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of John Sleighter.

ALSO.

One lot of ground in Clearville, fronting 59 feet on Main street and extending back 173 feet to an alley; adjoining lot of John L. Grove on the east, and George Weimer on the west, situate in the town of Clearville, Monroe township, Bedford county, and taker in execution as the property of Isaac Mickseel.

ALSO.

One lot of ground (unimproved) containing 20 acres, more or less, adjoining land of Noah Diehl on the South, and others, situate in Napier township.

ALSO, another lot of ground (unimproved) containing ten acres, more or less, adjoining land of Joseph Souser, situate in Napier township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Isaac Flegle.

JOHN ALDSTADT,
Sheriff.

January 19, 1866.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS
Drawn for February Term, 2d Monday, 12th day, A. D. 1866.

John E. Satterfield, *Foreman.*	Joseph Taylor
R L Replogle	Josiah Elder,
David Fluck	Westley Bennett
James McFerren	John L Grove
John R. Jordan	John Fletcher of B
Lewis A May	David Mann
Edwin Wright	Abraham Herman
Leonard Bittner	Josiah Ott
J A Pearson	Horatin J Means
Francis Beard	Tilman Northcraft
Alvey Boylan	John G Hartley
Jacob Anderson	Alex W Shoemaker.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS DRAWN FOR SAME TERM.

M L Hetrick	Joseph H Griffith
Jacob Deremer	Michael Holderbaum
Bostian Kegg	C B Kochendorfer
Peter Imler	William Gillespie
John A Gump	Geo Zimmers of A
Asa S Stuckey	Peter Arnold
George Smith	James Allison
Wilson Sparks	Henry H Fisher
Thomas Spear	Solomon Shrader
Peter Clingerman	Stephen G Wright
Isaac B Mock	A J. Woodcock
Eben Pennell	A J Snively
Robert Keremer	William Lashly
Alex J Price	Henry Gates
Lemuel Evans	Adam Weaverling
Peter Koons	Alexander Ritchey
Thomas Way	Hosea Hudson
Henry Fluck	Duncan McVicker
Michael H Diehl	John Boyer

Drawn and certified at Bedford, this 20th day of December, A. D. 1865.

ISAAC KENSINGER,
WILLIAM KIRK,
Jury Commissioners.

Attest: JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk.

LIST OF JURORS
for Special Term, 3rd Monday, 19th day of February, A. D. 1866.

Samuel Dubbs	Jacob Roads
Dan'l Longenecker	John S King
Philip Berkstresser	W W Shuck
Tobias Boor	Christopher Osborn
William F Woy	Wm S Elder
Jesse Geller	David Foor
Andrew Crisman	John Filler
David Dickey	Jeremiah Thompson
Grundy F Ake	Thomas Johnson
Frank Growden	Jacob S Brown
Geo W Williams	Jeremiah E Black
Lewis B Waltz	John W Crisman
Jas T Mattingly	B. R. Ashcom
J H Wilkinson	Levi Biddle
William Boor	James M Snowden
Daniel Walter	John Amos sr
Richard McMullin	Jacob Pee
Jacob L Albright	Isaac Mengel
William Young	James Barefoot

Drawn and certified at Bedford, this 20th day of December, A. D. 1865

ISAAC KENSINGER,
WILLIAM KIRK,
Jury Commissioners.

Attest: JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk.

PTIETIONS FOR TAVERN LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given that the following persons have filed their applications for tavern license, and that said applications will be presented to the next Court of Quarter Sessions to be held at Bedford, on the 12th day of February next, for allowance:

Isaac Mengel, Bedford borough.
Jas L. Prince, Saxton.
Jacob T. & D Weaverling, Bloody Run bor.
Josiah Ritchey, near Pattonsville.
Sam'l R. Bottomfield, Bloody Run.
D. & M. Ott, Bloody Run Borough.
Wm. M. Pierson, Woodberry.
Abel Dull, Juniata tp.
David Weimer, Clearville.
A. J. Pennell, Rainsburg.

jan19 O. E. SHANNON, Clk.

LIST OF CAUSES

Put down for Special Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, in which Hon. Alex. King, President Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District, has been heretofore concerned as Counsel. To be tried by the Hon. George Taylor, at Bedford, commencing on MONDAY, the 10th day of FEBRUARY, 1866:

Joseph Baily vs. Jackson Stuckey.
Simon Walter vs. McCormick & Helsel.
Thos. B. Keating vs. Bedford Rail Road Co.
Sarah Fisher vs. David Karns.
James M. Reynolds vs. Adam Carn.
Hetty Miller vs. Samuel Smith.
Fluck & Evans vs. Dr. Asa Duval et al.
Jacob Oster vs. Henderson & Sleek.
Benj. R. Henderson vs. Jacob Oster.
Sam'l Clark vs. Mary Gordon's Adm'r.
Hunt. & B. T. R. R. Co. vs. Sam'l Carn's Ad'r.
Same vs. Jas. A. Anderson.
Same vs. John G. Clark.
Same vs. John W. Crissman.
Same vs. William Dunkel.
Same vs. Thos. Knox.
Same vs. Hiram Lentz.
Same vs. John Stone.
[Certified,] O. E. SHANNON,
jan12 Prot'y.

LIST OF CAUSES

Put down for trial at February Term, 1866, (12th day.)

Wm Fahner vs. Wm Overacker.
Margaret Drhew vs. Patrick Drhew.
Plummer & Gates vs. Wm Karns.
Theodore Kinton vs. Jas Mortimore et al.
F. D. Beegle vs. Wentz & Feather.
Dan'l Armel vs. Jno. C. Riffle.
Bloody Run School dist. vs. West Prov. S. dist.
Mary Etta Smith vs. Geo. White et al.
Sam'l Vondersmith vs. Wm. Lyon, Esq.
Jas. Foley vs. J. V. Besser.
Jno. Black & Co. vs. Cath. Fricker.
County of Bedford vs. Durborrow & Johnson.
Certified, Jan. 15th, 1866.
jan 19 O. E. SHANNON, Prot.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD—preferred by all practical Painters! Try it and you will have no other. Manutured only by

ZEIGLER & SMITH,

Wholesale Drug, Paint and Glass Dealers,
No. 137 North THIRD Street, PHIDAD'A.,
feb2:1y

M. C. FETTERLY,

Has just returned from the east with a large and elegant assortment of

DRY AND FANCY GOODS,

French Morinoes, all wool Delaines, Bombazines Plads, Sack Plads, Alpaccas, Mohair and a variety of other dress goods. Calicos, Muslins, Beaver Cloths, Cloaking and Water Proof Cloth, Shawls, and Cloaks of the latest styles. Furs, Corsets, Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Ladies' Dress Caps, Woollen Caps, Scarffs, Embroidery, Dress Trimmings, Velvets, Balmorals, Hoop Skirts, all styles. A handsome assortment of Dress Buttons, Zephyrs, Germantown Wool, Ladies' and Childrens' Shoes, and a variety of toys and other notions too numerous to enumerate.

Thankful for past patronage, she hopes for a continuance of all her old patrons in the futare.

dec.22:3m

MUSIC STORE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, one door west of W. Lewis' Book Store, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and GAEHLE'S Piano Manufacturing Company's PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c. &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.

☞ Pianos and Organs Warranted for FIVE years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
One door west of Lewis' Book Store.
or, Dr. C. N. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa.

dec8:1y

ESTATE OF STEPHEN TUCKER, dec'd.

The understgned having been appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, Auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of E. M. Alsip, Esq., adm'r of Stephen Tucker, dec'd., hereby notifies all persons interested that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 3d day of February, A. D. 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M. S. L. RUSSELL, Auditor.

Jan. 19, 1866.

THE NEW YORK

WEEKLY MAGAZINE,

OF

48 Pages, 48 Pages,

Is published in season to be received in nearly all parts of the United States East of the Rocky Mountains, on every Saturday of its date. It will be devoted to

POPULAR LITERATURE,

SCIENCE and ART.

It will contain:
The best popular Tales.
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MORE AND BETTER FOR THE MONEY

Than any other Magazine ever published. Its selections embrace the best articles from Dickens —Chambers—The Cornhill and other leading foreign Magazines, published fresh on the arrival of each steamer, and a great variety of original matter by the best authors. Was begun, January 13th,

How I Made a Fortune in Wall street,

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HOW I GOT MARRIED.

A splended, original and true story, written for the NEW YORK WEEKLY MAGAZINE, by a gentleman of great experience, who knows all the ins and outs, and who will give more information about the straight and crooked ways of that celebrated street than has ever been published. To be completed in a few weeks. As the magazine is stereotyped, back numbers can be supplied at ten cents each. All news dealers should have the MAGAZINE, but when they are not accessible, we have the following—cash in advance—

TERMS:

One copy, one year	$4 00
One copy, three months	1.00
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ITS SUCCESS.—This Magazine has so exactly met a great public want, that

20,000 copies are now printed.

with every prospect of a vastly greater edition as soon as the public is generally aware of its merits.

Address,
O. H. BAILY & CO.,
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No. 7 Beekman St., New York.

feb2

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

All persons interested are hereby notified that the following accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's office of Bedford County, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said county, on Tuesday the 13th day of February next, at the Court House in Bedford, for confirmation:

The final account of Adam Weaverling, Adm'r of the estate of Jacob Weaverling, late of West Providence township, dec'd.

The account of Levi Hardinger, Adm'r of Jonathan C. Dicken, dec'd, who was Executor of the last will, &c. of David Dicken, late of Cumberland Valley tp., dec'd.

The account of Jeremiah Baughman, Adm'r of the estate of Jonathan Snider, late of the United States Army, dec'd.

The account of Frederick Mowry, Adm'r of the estate of Henry Mowry, late of Juniata tp., dec'd.

The account of Atriel Koontz, Adm'r of the estate of Charles Koontz, late of Bedford township, dec'd.

The account of James Sill, Adm'r. of the estate of Peter Berkheimer, late of St. Clair tp. dec'd.

The account of J. B. Cessna, Esq., Adm'r of the estate of Jacob H. Orris, late of Bedford twp., dec'd.

The account of Andrew B. Snowberger, Adm'r. of the estate of Polly Replogle, late of S. Woodberry tp., dec'd.

The account of John Zook, Esq., Adm'r. with the will annexed of Maria Zook, late of Middle Woodberry tp., dec'd.

The account of Edmund S. Blackburn, Adm'r. with the Will annexed of Jos. O. Blackburn, late of Napier tp., dec'd.

The account of Jacob Fritz, Adm'r of the estate of Matilda Fritz, late of Juniata tp., dec'd.

The final account of John S. Grove, Adm'r. of the estate of Isaac Grove, late of Monroe township, dec'd.

The account of Wm. S. Elder, one of the Administrators of the estate of Robert Elder, dec'd. who was guardian of Charles & Matilda Nicodemus, minor children of John A. Nicodemus, dec'd.

The account of Thomas Jamison, Adm'r. of the estate of Lawrence Jamison, late of Bedford Borough, dec'd.

The account of Philip Snider, guardian of Geo. W., Leonard N., Eve Ann and John W. Snider, minor children of John and Sophia Snider, dec'd.

The guardianship account of Jacob Long, guardian of Nancy Jane, Louisa and Henry Longenecker, minor children of Mary Longenecker, late of Middle Woodberry tp., dec'd.

The administration account of Wm. Jackson Kerr, Adm'r of the estate of Mary Kerr, late of Harrison tp., dec'd.

The account of Jacob Kegg, Adm'r of Rachel Kegg, late of Colerain tp., dec'd.

The account of Josiah Mowry, Adm'r of the estate of John R. Mowry, late of Union tp., dec'd.

The account of David M. Replogle, Adm'r of the estate of Geo. Sharp, late of Middle Woodberry tp., dec'd.

The second account of Jas. M. Barndollar, Esq. one of the Executors of the last will &c. of Jacob Barndollar, late of Bloody Run Borough, dec'd.

The second account of Jacob B. Williams, Esq., one of the Executors of the last will &c. of Jacob Barndollar, late of Bloody Run Borough, dec'd.

jan19 O. E. SHANNON, Reg.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of ANN ELIZABETH NICODEMUS, late of Napier township, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, the Register of Bedford county, on the said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement. DAVID MILLER,
Harrison tp., Jan. 26, 1866. Administrator.

THE MACEDON

SILVER MINING COMPANY

OF

NEVADA.

Organized under a Special Charter from the State of Pennsylvania.

LOCATION OF MINES,

San Antonio, Nye county, Nevada.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,

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CAPITAL STOCK.....**$1.000.000**

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Present Subscription Price, $40 pr share.

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SECRETARY,
JAMES H. PAYNE, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.

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A. L. CURTIS, Esq., San Antonia, Nevada.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
Hon. JOSEPH CASEY, Justice U. S. Court of Claims, Washington, D. C.
Hon. JEREMIAH S. BLACK, York, Pa.
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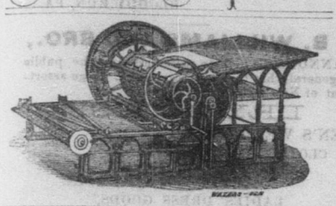
Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, FEB. 9, 1866.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

A State Convention will be held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in Harrisburg, Pa., on Wednesday, the 7th day of March, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, to be supported by the friends of the Union.

The ordeal of war has tried the strength of our Government. Its fire has purified the nation. The defense of the nation's life has demonstrated who were its friends. The principles vindicated in the field must be preserved in the councils of the nation. The arch enemy of freedom must be struck once more. All the friends of our Government, and all who were loyal to the cause of the Union, in our late struggle, are earnestly requested to unite in sending delegates to represent them in said Convention.

By order of the Union State Central Committee. JOHN CESSNA, Chairman.

Attest:

GEO. W. HAMERSLEY, A. W. BENEDICT, } Secretaries.

ADVERTISE! ADVERTISE!

The Bedford INQUIRER has the largest circulation in this part of Pennsylvania. It is therefore one of the best mediums in the country for advertisers.

☞ If you are a Lawyer, Doctor or other professional man, advertise.

☞ If you want to sell goods, advertise.

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☞ If you want to buy or sell a lot, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy or sell cattle, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy or sell grain, advertise.

☞ If you want to advance your interests generally, advertise!

SAVE YOUR MONEY.—If our subscribers who are in arrears for subscriptions to the INQUIRER, desire to save money, they can do so by paying up before or at the February Court, as we intend charging all who are in arrears after that time $2,50 and those who do not pay within the year, $3.00 while all those who pay up at or before that time will be left off with $2,00. We are compelled to this course because we are too heavily involved to lay out of our money two or three years, We want to do every thing for our patrons that we can consistently and in *return they must pay up promptly.* Paper, ink, labor, rent, count up to almost fabulous rates, and we must keep close accounts. Take our advice and save the EXTRA DOLLAR. Two dollars per year to-day are worth more to us than three can possibly be three or four years after this even if we do only make half a living. SAVE YOUR MONEY.

Of Course You Will. If you are at present the head of a family, the certainty is that your decendanti, one, two, three, four hundred years to come, will want to know all about you. Keep a "Family Record" so that they may.

GRAND OIL STRIKE.—The Woodberry oil company whose lands are situated in Blue Rock township, Muskingum county, O., on the property of Jos. M'Donald, we learn, on the authority of Lt. Wm. F. Wilkinson, of Woodberry, struck oil at a depth of 110 feet, on the 9th of January, 1866, which now pumps by hand at the rate of two hundred barrels of oil per day of the best lubricating quality, gravity 27. We are heartily glad to hear that our Woodberry friends have been so fortunate. There are but few in this county who have gone into the oil business that have been decidedly successful, and we are certainly very happy to know that it has been reserved for an exclusively Bedford co., company to prove so highly successful.

LECTURES for this week, at Duff's Mercantile College 37 Fifth street Pittsburgh, Pa.

By P. Duff—How to get rich by business—Intemperance its fatal consequences to youth—Address to the Graduating class.

By W. H. Duff—Commercial forms—The correct words and how to place them—Also daily lectures upon Penmanship.

By N. B. Hatch, Esq.—Commercial Law—On Fire and Marine Insurance.

By L. N. Forner—Constructing the Day book in journal form with specifications and exercises—Detecting counterfeit and altered bank notes in which the class examined and test their proficiency upon a large number of counterfeits.

BLACKWOOD AND THE REVIEWS.

L. SCOTT & Co., of New York, have laid English readers on this side of the Atlantic under great obligations, by their reprints of Blackwood's Magazine, and of the four British Reviews, at prices that bring them within reach of most persons who desire to take them notwithstanding that these publishers honorably pay a copyright to the British publishers, which, of course adds largely to their cost. There are now few educated persons, or even persons who have in any way become interested in the numerous wonderful questions of this wonderful age, or in literature in general who do not find it nessesary to take one or more of the great Reviews. To professional men and intelligent men of business who have not sufficient leisure to read even the best books continually issuing from the press, the Reviews are indispensable and at the same time sufficient to impart a comprehensive view of the merits of books, the nature and merits of the questions and enterprises of the day, and of the intellectual state and progress of the times. Nearly every number of each Review contains among its variety of articles, one or more articles of very superior merit, such as is more than an equivalent for a whole year's subscription.

The four Reviews re-published by Messrs. Scoot &. Co., are generally considered as the Great Reviews and Blackwood has been justly placed in the same rank. Whoever dispenses with reading publications of this class, whatever may be his general information, will soon be altogether behind the times in which he lives—and in these times a person may soon get very far behind.—*Toronto Guardian.*"—See Advertisement in another Column.

FRUIT AND SEED CATALOGUE.

We have received from J. Knox, Pittsburgh his Small Fruit Catalogue for Spring of 1866.

Also his Descriptive Catalogue of Choice and Select Vegetable and Flower Seeds, with plain instructions for their culture.

These catalogues can be seen at our office, or by sending 10 cents to J. Knox, No. 29, Fifth St., Pittsburgh, Pa., copies will be forwarded to the applicants.

From the well known reputation of Mr. KNOX, we have no hesitation in advising parties in want of plants, vines, seeds, &c., to apply to him.

THE SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—We clip the following extract from the *United States Railroad Register* from the Pittsburg *Commercial:*

"The Southern Pennsylvania Railroad, with which a distinguished railroad man is identified by action and association, is now, we believe, located and ready for allotment of work to contractors. The road will be built east to the Cumberland Valley Railroad, which latter, we hope, it will absorb by merger, and thereby, whilst carrying the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad east to Harrisburg, will at the the same time infuse new ideas, new vitality, new usefulness into the Cumberland Valley Railroad, against which we hear more complaints than we care to chronicle; and which, for the interests of the Cumberland Valley, ought to be absorbed by consolidation with the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad, which would then have its eastern terminus on the Susquehanna river and its western terminus at Connellsville on the Ohio river."

It is quite probable that part of this line will be put under contract within the next two months, at least we hear it rumored, that this is the intention. It cannot be put under contract too soon for this section of the country.

Our Armies—Past and Present.

THERE are in New York to day several hundred returned soldiers, who are homeless, houseless, and hungry. They have no shelter at night save the Police station houses; no food, save the cold victuals obtained by begging. It can not be wondered at, while an army of nearly a million of men, many of them foreigners and strangers, has been disbanded by the Government, that a considerable number should find their way to this city. Many of them have been rendered destitute by sickness consequent upon exposure; many, unable almost to speak English, are victims of cruel imposition; many have still claims upon Government for arrears of pay, which, when settled, will make them comfortable, and many doubtless have been reduced by their improvidence and intemperance. All the agencies, which were so zealously efficient during the war, have ceased their operations, and there is no association to which these destitute men can apply for aid. Under these circumstances, the Trustees of the Five Points House of Industry are compelled to appeal to the Christain and patriotic public for aid and support. These men without invitation congregrated around the doors of the institution, and they have not been sent hungry away. Upwards of *one thousand meals are daily* given to them—meals of the most frugal and economical kind—and temporary accommodation is being prepared to give them shelter by night. The men express a willingness to work on the most moderate terms, and the Trustees have made arrangements by which those in the various sections of the Union who desire it, may help the men who have served their country in the hour of trial, and leave them no longer uncared for in the hour of triumph. Yesterday a gentleman from Tennessee applied for twelve laborers, and immediately able bodied men engaged to go with him for one year at ten dollars a month and board. If the friends of the soldier in any part of the country will only inclose the cost of transportation and a description of the kind of laborers wanted, to the Superintendent, he will immediately forward a fitly selected man It should be remembered that many are crippled, maimed, and reduced, and that greater charity will be evinced by authorizing such to be sent than in applying for able bodied men. Thus in a few weeks all these war worn soldiers can be provided for. Meanwhile the work and the wants of the Institution are more than doubled. The meals now given cost about sixty dollars a day, and this expenditure must be continued for some weeks. The public are urgently invited to come and see the class of men thus supplicants for aid, at their frugal dinner at one o,clock, and to judge as well of the necessity as the economy of the work.

ARCHIBALD RUSSELL, 45 Tenth Street,
CHARLES ELY, 434 Broome St.
MARSHALL LEFFERTS, 145 Broadway,
HUGH N. CAMP, *Treasurer*, 149 Pearl St.
RADCLIFF B. LOCKWOOD, 18 Platt St.
WILLIAM T. BOOTH, 95 Front St.
D. LYDIG SUYDAM, 25 Waverley Place.
THEO. B. BRONSON, 99 Ninth S.
Trustees.

Five Points House of Industry, N. Y. *January, 29th* 1866.

S. B. HALLIDAY, *Superintendent.*

CAMP U. S. C. I.
BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS. Jan. 8th. 1866.

MESSRS EDITORS:

Since my last, severel incidents have transpired with us, worthy of notice, and one or two of which, I purpose noticing. Some four weeks since, quite an influx of filibustering element made its appearance upon the streets of Brownsville, the chief of whom was one R. Clay Crawford signing himself as "Major General of the Republic of Mexico," and pretending formerly to have been on the staff of President Johnson; and that he came by his order etc. Things for a few days looked lively especially as he promised "that in a week the 'nigs' would cross the river." Of course on making his debut, it was necessary to show the Mexicans that he was at heart right, by adopting their tactics, viz Proclamations. Well he let off one some four or five colums in length, and like a skillful artillerist after the discharge of his peice waited to see the effect but alas where he looked to see the walls in ruins, there stood the "Heroic City" the theater and survivor of *an hundred* revolutions. In fact we could see no visible effect, as the result of this most terrible broad-side. Since then he has attempted several strategic manœuvers, but with alike effect. In fact it turns out that R. Clay Crawford, was a Lt. Col. of a Yankee Regiment, and dismissed the service. One of the most important, as well as foolish tricks was attempted on the night of the 1st inst. A French "Tug" lay on the opposite side of the river, and in the absence of anything better, they concluded to try to capture her, for privateering purposes, or to embroil the U. S. Government in a difficulty with the French. So a reward of $7,000 pecie was offered for her delivery on this side of the river, when a young man, named Jas. Murphy, 2d Lt. 19th U. S. C. I. concluded to try the boat. His plan was first to take a large supply of rum, (rather more than he could carry) then came to the regiment and ordered the 1st Sergt to "detail him 12 men and one sergt. well armed whom he took in company with two confederates, (fortune seekers) one from New York City, the other an ex-rebel captain, with this force they pulled directly for the "Tug." When within a short distance they were halted, but not complying they were fired upon from all points. Finding they were anticipated they pulled back, but not until our boys had poured several rounds into the French and had two of their own number wounded. On their reaching the shore they were all arrested, and placed in the guardhouse. The case was investigated by the Provost Marshall, and these facts were elicited, "that the men were not to blame believing that they were lawfully employed." The Sergt's story was brief and satisfactory, merely saying, I was detailed by the 1st Sergt. to report to Lt. Murphy of my company and regiment, for duty. For what pupose was none of my business, nor did I ask. My duty is to obey the orders of my superior officers. I however found after we were fired on that we were wrongfully employed, I then assumed command of the boat myself, and ordered my men to pull for shore, where upon arriving the fillibusters deserted me, and we were arrested." The white men were captured in Brownsville the same night. One of the ex-rebels had a bullet through the wrist. They are still under guard. Down the river at Bagdad, a place of some 7000 inhabitants the fillibusters were more successful, having captured the place and some 200 Austrian troops, stationed at that point. All the movable property is said to have been crossed to this side. The French vessels have been shelling the town, but as they cannot cross the bar, little damage was done. Many Blue coats are said to have been of the party, especialy of the "culled" pursuasion. On the 3d the Liberals, met a severe chastisement some miles out from Matamoras, being surprised by the "Conca Gurrillas" a battallion of ex-rebels, and Yankee deserters in the employ of Gen. Mejia, at two dollars per day. They killed eleven and captured twenty-three whom they intended to garrote but General Wheitzel, entered a protest in the name of the United States, against this unlawful crusade. The demand was heeded for the time being. He was induced to adopt this conrse on account of the resolutions in Congress, but of which action we are as yet ignorant. We hope the Government may soon put an end to the unholy proceedings in Mexico. Should things continue thus for another year the States adjoining American territory will be *entirely depopulated.* The present state of affairs is bringing on this border, all the *adventurers, theives* and *cut-throaes* from all ports of the Union. One of the most brutal and wholesale murders was perpetrated about 7 miles from here on our side of the river there being no less than *four* men who were guarding cattle on the prairie all of whom were killed. As yet we have no light on the matter. We have no idea, as to the course intended to be pursued by u s, but hope Congress may do something. The people of Matamoras are almost unanimously in favor of annextion to the U. S. I hope it may be so, as that alone will give security to her people. We have just received a circular from Maj. Gen. Phil. Sheridan calling upon us to remain "perfectly neutral pending the action of Congress." What does it mean? More anon.

F. H.

BEDFORD MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

BEDFORD, PA., February 8,

Flour	$10.00	Coffee	40
Wheat	1.80	Sugar	8a25
Corn	70	Tallow	25a30
Rye	85	Shoulder	20
Oats	40	Sides	20
Flaxseed	2.00	Best Syrup per gal.	1.60
Butter	30	Molasses	1.00a1.20
Eggs	25	Tallow	12
Soap	8a10	Wool	45a50
Potatoes	1.00	Feathers	75
White Beans	2.00	Dried Apples per lb	8
Lard per lb	25	Dried Peaches "	20
Beef, fore quarter,	10	Pork, per hund.	12.00
" hind "	12		

MARRIED.

On the 4th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Leckie, Mr. SAMUEL B. SWARTZ, of South Woodberry and Miss ANNA ELIZA, daughter of Philip Zimmers, of Bedford township.

The happy couple have our kindest wishes for their future happiness and success in life.

On the 1st inst., by the Rev. H. Heckerman, assisted by the Rev. C. W. Heilman, the Rev. N. H. SKYLES, pastor of the German Reformed Church at Schellsburg, to Miss MARY EMMA NYCUM, of Harrison township, Bedford co.

On the 1st inst., in Harrison tp., by David Miller, Esq., WM. LEYDIG, of Juniata tp., to Miss ANNA McCUNE, of Londonderry township.

Jan. 31st., by Rev. J. H. Donaldson, Mr. FRANKLIN RINGLOR to Miss ELLEN C. SLICK, both of Somerset Co., Pa.

On the 1st inst., at the house of the bride's father (Daniel Sams, Esq.,) by the Rev. G. C. Probst, Mr. JAMES M. NEVITT to Miss ANN MARTHA SAMS, both of West Providence tp.

Jan. 13th, in Southampton tp., by the Rev. B. A. Cooper, Mr. DENTON STEVENS to Miss MARY ELEN GATES, daughter of the Rev. N. R. Gates of Bedford county.

DIED.

Jan. 21st, at his residence, in Harrison tp., Mr JOHN McVICKER, in the 68th year of his age

By this dispensation of Providence, a breach has been made too wide to be easily filled. His loss will be deeply felt, both in the domestic circle and in the church of which he was an officer. Viewing this act of Providence from a human stand point, we are ready to exclaim, "how strange!" But regarding it from the higher stand point of faith, and looking forward to the ultimate purposes of God, who is too wise to err and too good to be unkind, we are constrained to say though it be through tears, "It is the Lord's do, ing—it is well." The deceased was not a stranger to the rod. He had passed through much affliction. Now he is released, and we trust has exchanged his wilderness dress, soiled with the dust of travel, for the pure white robe which the ransomed wear.

In West Providence tp., on the 22d day of January, 1866, Mrs. ELIZABETH ZEMBOWER, aged 80 years, 3 months and 11 days.

KINGSFORD'S CELEBRATED CORN STARCH, FAHNESTOCK'S FARINA and HOMINY, just received and for sale at the bargain store of G. R. & W. OSTER.

SALT.
A LARGE quantity—in sacks and in barrel—wholesal and retail—at Bloody Run Station.
oct.13,'64-1y* JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.
Estate of William Stoner, late of Monroe township, deceased.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement. MARY ANN STONER,
feb8:6t Administratrix.

ESTRAY.
Came to the premises of the subscriber, residing in St. Clair township, on or about the first of August, 1865, a stray BULL, about 2 years old, without any marks. Color, brindled and white. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away. SAM'L CLARK.
Feb. 9, 1866.-3t

PRIVATE OR PUBLIC SALE
OF
Valuable Real Estate.

The subscriber living in Monroe township, about one mile south-west of Clearville, on main road leading to Chaneysville, will sell at public sale on SATURDAY, the 10th day of March, 1866, if not sooner disposed of at private sale, all that valuable real estate situate as aforesaid, consisting of one hundred and fifty acres, and allowance, between ninety and one hundred acres cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, having thereon erected a two and a half story Log House, good board Barn, and other out-buildings. This tract is well watered, and contains a fine lot of young fruit trees, enough to supply the wants of a family.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, when the terms will be made known by the subscriber.
fe9:ts DANIEL EVANS.

GOOD NEWS!
IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.
IMMENSE BARGAINS.

We are selling off our entire stock of Winter Goods at and below prime cost, prior to taking account of stock on the 1st of March.

French Merinoes at cost
English Merinos at cost.
Thibet Cloths at cost.
Plaid Poplins at cost.
Ladies Shawls at cost.
Ladies' Coats at cost.
Ladies' Furs at cost.
3000 yards good Calicoes at 20 and 22 cts.
Best makes at 25 cts.

☞ The place to buy Muslins cheap. ☜

A large lot of Boots, Shoes and Hats, at cost, to close out, and everything else cheap.
TERMS CASH.
fe9:1mo G. R. & W. OSTER.

LIST OF LETTERS
Remaining in the Post Office at Bedford, Pa., Feb. 1st, 1866. Persons calling for letters in this list will say they are advertised:

Anderson M S B	McDougall Lt. Chas 3
Akers P B	McNiel B F
Blake Miss Ellen	Miller Joseph B
Brennan B	Moses Jacob
Crawford Harvey	Munshower J N
Camron F H & Co	May Sarah Mrs
Carr Sarah Jane Miss	Owens Jonathan
Cobblir John	Olary Tuth
Culp Mrs Maggie	Pierce Thomas
Cessna W B	Nixon White
Debaugh D	Nableman J J
Davis Abanor O	Pierce C H
Day Hiram	Ramsey Eli B
Dull John	Reed Mrs Fanny
Dreuning Jacob	Sweetwood George
Edwards Miss B E	Shoemaker Abram D
Ely W W 2	Scandlin Patrick
Fuller W O	Sleek Miss Rebecca
Fleming Joseph	Schafer Wm E
Frew Hugh	Suiters Mrs Mary E
Foley J	Skyle U H Rev
Gaites Miss Virginia	Sipes Miss Sarah L
Gracy Mrs Mary	Sill Miss Sarah C
Giltz T R	Trout S C 2
Hinman Mrs J B	Tenero Mr
Harlet Mrs Barbara E	Taylor Henry
Herbel Henry	Thomas Miss Mary A
Banks B 2	Troin H T
Hening George D	Tiernan Thomas
Hertz Sarah Mrs.	Tredray Wm 2
Kegg John T	Treuerrow Wm
Latshaw Abraham	Ward Thomas S
Liles James	Wender James
Longenecker A S	Wright Joseph
Lippel Isaac	Widel Mrs Mary
Miller Nelson B	Wilson T A
Metzgar Jacob	Wriley Miss Elizabeth
feb9	C. LOYER, P. M.

J. L. LEWIS,
Having purchased the Drug Store, lately owned by Mr. H. C. Reamer, takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he has just returned from the cities, with a well selected stock of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
DYE STUFFS,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
STATIONERY,
COAL OIL,
COIL OIL LAMPS,
and CHIMNEYS.

Best brands of
CIGARS, SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO,
FRENCH CONFECTIONS, &c. &c.

The stock of Drugs and Medicines consist of the purist quality, and selected with great care. General assortment of
POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES.

The attention of the Ladies is particularly invited to the stock of
PERFUMERY, TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES,
consisting of the best perfumes of the day—Cologne, Soaps, Preparations for the hair, complexion and teeth; Camphor oil for chapped hands; Teeth and Hair brushes, Combs, Port Monies, &c. &c.

Of STATIONERY there is a fine assortment: Billet, Note, Letter, Cap, and Mourning Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Blank Deeds, Power of Attorneys, Drafting Paper, Marriage Certificates, &c. &c. Also, a large quantity of books, which will be sold very cheap.

Best quality of COAL OIL to be found in the market, Coal oil Lamps, Hinge burners, can be lighted without removing the chimney, all patterns and prices. Glass Lanterns, very neat, for burning coal oil. Lamp Chimneys of an improved pattern. Lamp shades of beautiful patterns.

HOWE'S FAMILY DYE COLORS—the shades being light brown drab, snuff brown, dark brown, light and dark blue, light and dark green, yellow, pink, orange, royal purple, scarlet, maroon, magenta, cherry and black.

HUMPHREY'S HOMŒPATHIC REMEDIES.

CIGARS of best brands. Smokers can rely on a good cigar.

TOBACCO: Rose Smoking Tobacco, Michigan and Solace fine cut, Natural Leaf, Twist and Fig Plug.

Finest and purest FRENCH CONFECTIONS.

PURE DOMESTIC WINES, consisting of Grape, Blackberry and Elderberry, for medicinal use.

The attention of Physicians is invited to the stock of Drugs and Medicines, which they can purchase at reasonable prices.

Country merchant's orders promptly filled. Goods put up with neatness and care, and at reasonable terms.

J. L. LEWIS designs keeping a first class Drug Store, and having on hand at all times a general assortment of goods. Being a Druggist of several years experience, Physicians can rely on having their Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded.

Bedford, Feb. 9, 1866.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD,—
The Whitest, the most durable and the most economical. Try it! Manufactured only by
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers.
No 137 North THIRD St., PHILADELPHIA.
jeb2:1y

JAMES B. FARQUHAR, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford county, in accouut with said county from January 2d, A. D. 1865, to January 4, 1866.

TREASURER,			DR.
To bal. in Treasury at last settlement			$2,230 52
To cash received from Collectors—			
Geo. Roads, Liberty tp.	1859	50	12
Abram Croyle, Union	1860	332	34
John Aldstadt, St. Clair,	1861	14	34
T M Lynch, Bedford bor.,	1862	35	00
Henry Nicodemus "	1863	453	17
Jacob D Fetter, Bedford tp.	"	300	00
David Sparks, W. Providence	"	90	00
Hezekiah May, Harrison,	"	169	00
D A T Black, E. Providence,	"	100	00
Jacob Carpenter, Londonderry	"	133	25
Geo. Beegle, Union,	"	127	75
Aaron Reed, S. Woodberry,	"	255	50
Baltzer Fletcher, Monroe,	"	280	16
U H Akers, Bedford bor.,	1864	225	20
Henry Beegle " tp.	"	1381	62
John C Figard, Broadtop,	"	453	56
Sam'l Bender, Bloody Run bor.	"	133	00
Wm Mason, Cumberland Valley	"	738	62
Herbert Shoemaker, Colerain,	"	659	71
Wm Gorsuch, Hopewell,	"	273	39
Alex Shoemaker, Harrison,	"	112	49
Geo Gardill, Juniata,	"	380	04
Benj Valentine, Londonderry,	"	291	17
Wm Stuckey, Monroe,	"	300	67
Wm Crisman, Napier,	"	679	29
Joseph Fisher, W Providence,	"	106	00
Peter M Barton, "	"	305	66
Saml Beckly, St. Clair,	"	760	56
Archibald Perdew, Southampton	"	248	59
Geo Smouse, Snake Spring,	"	474	13
W J Rock, Schellsburg,	"	160	00
Geo Beegle, Union,	"	450	72
Sam'l Crisman, S. Woodberry	"	859	73
Solomon Barley, M. Woodberry	"	1009	70
John Eichert, Liberty,	"	43	73
E. F Kerr, Bedford Borough,	1865	430	00
Jno. C. Figard, Broadtop,	"	589	12
Jno. C. Black, Bloody Run,	"	100	00
Jacob Bowser, Colerain,	"	300	00
Arch Blair, Cumberland Valley	"	300	00
Henry Wertz, Harrison,	"	100	00
Henry Clapper, Hopewell,	"	150	00
Geo Gardill, Juniata,	"	300	00
Michael Carpenter, Londonderry	"	543	00
Saml Harvey, Liberty,	"	257	79
Philip Snyder, Monroe,	"	625	00
David H. Bowser, Napier,	"	400	00
Peter M Barton, E. Providence	"	200	00
Geo Baughman, W "	"	298	00
Solomon Shrader, St. Clair,	"	440	80
Nicholas Koons, Snake Spring,	"	460	00
Daniel Horn, Schellsburg,	"	100	00
Adolphus Ake, Union,	"	125	00
Solomon Barley, M Woodberry	"	820	94
Saml Crisman, S. Woodberry	"	225	00
Tax paid on unseated lands		42	80
Total charges,			$21,421 18

The Treasurer asks credit for the following disbursements for use of said county of Bedford:

By amount paid Petit Jurors, Feb. Term,					$318 82
" " " Grand " "					158 11
" " " Talesmen " "					79 49
" " " Petit " May "					355 10
" " " Grand " " "					111 53
" " " Petit " Sept. "					442 69
" " " Grand " "					173 63
" " " Petit " Nov. "					490 82
" " " Grand " " "					152 56
Assessors making triennial and other assessments					490 60
Levi Agnew, Tip Stave					44 00
Wm Leary. " "					44 00
Mary Morris, scrubbing offices in Court House,					38 75
John Aldstadt, costs in Com. vs. Jacob Meyers					120 30
John Aldstadt, costs in Com. vs. Elizabeth Imler,					99 50
John Aldstadt, boarding prisoners,					167 93
Chas. Merwine, salary as Janitor,					71 50
Expenses of Spring election of 1865,					278 67
" special election in St. Clair,					12 97
" October "					298 47
Return Judges, to count soldier vote,					101 54
Premium on fox and wild cat scalps,					157 82
William Kirk, Jury Commissioner,					20 00
Isaac Kensinger, "					20 00
J. G. Fisher, Clerk to Jury Commissioners					15 00
Hugh Moore and A. B. Bunn, summoning special venire					7 50
John Aldstadt, costs in Com. vs E. Egan					32 69
" " goods furnished to jail,					13 68
" " costs in Com. vs A. Skelly					18 60
" " wood furnished for jail					47 00
Bedford Inquirer, printing for county,					421 88
" Gazette, " " "					352 50
Constables' returns					330 22
Constables attending Grand Jury					140 23
David Over, printing					62 08
Andrew Crissman, salary as Commissioner					182 00
Geo. Roads " "					203 00
Michael Wertz " "					172 00
Michael Richey, " "					26 00
John Palmer, fees in Com. cases					10 00
Joshua J. Jhoemaker, boarding jury					106 30
Joshua Mower, Court Crier,					47 00
" work done at Court House,					56 00
Metropolitan Insurance Company, insurance on public buildings					90 50
David Gardner, hauling coal, from Mt. Dallas					30 00
E. F. Kerr, attorney for Commissioners,					75 00
O. E. Shannon, Esq., record books for Prothonotary's office					47 75
Jno G Fisher, clerk for Commissioners					250 00
Jno Sill, interest on borrowed money					181 00
Jno Aldstadt, costs in Com. vs J. L Rice					21 94
" " " " J Rinard					19 17
" " " " J Rinehart					22 16
" " " " M Robinett					18 55
" " " " J Pearson					57 10
" " " " J A Trout					267 98
" " conveying prisoners to Western Penitentiary					96 00
H C Reamer, stationery					7 95
O E Shannon, Prot. fees					27 96
P F Lehman, costs in Leydig & Skelley					22 39
John Major, Esq., holding inquest on body of infant					13 57
John Major, costs in Com. vs. Mary A. Smith					3 94
Jacob Semler, hauling guns from Schellsburg					5 00
Philip Gardner, hauling coal from Mt. Dallas					57 75
Wm Dibert, boarding jury					63 00
Mrs. C McCoy, damages on road view, by order of Court					20 00
Jno W Lingenfelter, holding inquest on body of Fred Mock					39 00
M A Points, salary as Attorney for Commissioners					50 00
Jno Aldstadt, boarding prisoners					256 30
W S Haven, paper for duplicate,					22 20
J P Reed, damages on lot for road					40 00
O E Shannon, on account and costs &c					250 00
Road and bridge views					153 40
Jno W Lingenfelter, holding inquest on body of Jacob Crouse					81 07
S J McCauslin, costs in Com. vs Hammond					76 40
J Aldstadt, costs in Com. vs J. P. Reed					734 16
Geo. Blackburn, building bridge at Stonerstown					383 64
Michael Reed, plans for bridges,					16,00
Geo Blymyer & son, goods furnished Court House,					50 11
J Aldstadt, costs, Com. vs. Jas A Trout					146 59
" " " W Haney					71 75
" " " A W schroyer & J Meyers					84 17
" " " Mary E smith					28 63
" " " steel, Elias, & Stevens					31 36
" " " Richard Trout					5 56
" " " James E. Giles					8 38
" " " Gid. D Trout					11 61
" goods for jail and summoning jurors, &c					182 95
" costs in Com. vs Wm Fisher					60 06
Thomos Hughes, repairing bridges &c					18 60
Commissioners and Clerk holding appeals					128 50
John A Osborn, coal furnished C. House					44 00
Joshua Mower, 1-4th salary as Court Crier, repairing &c					23 00
T C Garrett, bill of lumber,					12 93
Dr John Compher, medical attendance at prison					13 00
Jno G Fisher, making out & distributing duplicate,					25 00
" " attending bridge sales					13 00
B W Garretson, hauling guns to Railroad					5 21
Postage and Stationery for Commissioners office					4 12
Joseph Gates, repairing bridge at Hopewell					21 81
Riddlesburg coal and iron Co. for coal					22 00
simon Harbaugh stationery					4 75
Robert Ralston, inquest on body of R W Jones					11 12
Lawrence Taliaferro, money wrongly paid on deed					4 82
William Crisman, money over paid on duplicate,					11 50
Geo W Bowser, 57,000 lbs coal					19 95
Isaac Kensinger, holding inquest on W A Moore					18 92
Jno G Fisher, services at stonerstown bridge					5 00
John G Fisher, assessment and bridge sales					13 00
A B Cramer & Co., goods furnished Court House					5 13
Jno G Fisher, holding appeals					52 00
" " making out and distributing duplicates					25 00
Martin Hoover, money wrongly paid for tax					16 49
Revenue stamps					20 00
John Major, costs in Com. cases					8 33
Bounty paid to soldiers by Treasurer out of county fund					2,341 97
Treasurer's salary					300 00
Revenue stamps and stationery					20 00
Uncurrent fund					5 00
Auditor and Clerk					80 00
Joshua Mower, attending Auditors					6 00
					$13,945 72
Charges					$21,421 18
Credits					13,945 72
					$7,475 46

STATEMENT of moneys due and owing Bedford County and State of Pennsylvania on duplicates in hand of Collectors:

		County.	State.
J A Nicodemus, Woodb'y M,	'54,	168 53	77 86
J A Osborn, Broadtop,	'57,	106 69	76 01
L Evans "	'58,	289 67	230 46
J C Morgart, Cumb. Val.	"	89 26	100 00
J A Nicodemus, Woodb'r M,	"	138 73	44 20
J L Brumbaugh, " s.,	'59	43 96	4 27
" " " "	'60	27 19	
R D Barclay, Bedford bor.,	'61,	26 21	
T M Lynch " tp.	'62,	78 91	
Wm Philips " tp.	'62,	42 33	
P Hardman, Cumb. Val.	"	32 50	
J R Durborrow, M Woodb'y	"	267 97	
S Werking, S. "	"	221 24	
J Fetter, Bedford tp.	'63,	103 72	39 57
D sparks, W. Providence,	"	90 14	
L N Fyan, Juniata,	"	85 42	15 00
D A T Black, Providence E.	"	170 00	29 00
Aaron Reed, Woodberry S.	"	750 40	
U H Akers, Bedford bor.,	1864,	415 90	
S M Bender, Bloody Run,	"	75 00	
Wm stuckey, Monroe,	"	117 00	14 56
Jos Fisher, W Providence,	"	95 00	52 60
Saml Crissman, St. Clair,	"	140 02	
Geo. Beegle, Union	"	94 00	
Ed F Kerr, Bedford bor	1865	623 55	476 37
Henry Beegle, " tp	"	1455 86	464 35
J C Figard, Broadtop	"	985 13	
J C Black, Bloody Run,	"	205 73	53 84
Jacob Bowser, Colerain	"	655 00	
Arch Blair, Cumberland Val	"	599 22	89 98
Henry Wertz, Harrison	"	303 10	95 16
Henry Clapper, Hopewell,	"	348 98	32 16

for the purpose of securing their preservation.

Since my last annual message, the President of the United States has fallen a victim to the most foul and base assassination recorded in history. It will afford me pleasure and I will heartily unite with you in any expression of indignation at the crime, and of appreciation of the public virtue and services of its victim, Abraham Lincoln.

My uniform course during the late war, was to avoid the discussion of the policy of the General Government, while giving a hearty support to the National authorities in all their measures to suppress this rebellion. I shall continue to pursue the same course during the embarrassments necessarily connected with the entire restoration of the country.—The principles expressed in the message of the President, at the commencement of the session of Congress, will receive my cordial support.

During the last five years the people of this State have suffered deeply from the calamities of war. Thousands of her men have been slain, and others are maimed and broken. Almost every family has been stricken and everywhere there are widows and orphans, many of them helpless and in poverty. It is a subject of sincere congratulation, that peace has at last returned.

I am not aware of the existence of any difficulty with other nations which may not be amicably adjusted, and therefore venture to express the hope that long years of tranquility and happiness are before us.

A. G. CURTIN.

Miscellaneous.

Labor Saving—Labor Making.

Labor saving implements were once tho't to be destructive to the interests of the working man, just in proportion as they saved the drudgery of labor. This seems reasonable a first, but a little thought will correct the error. How then do the farm laborers, thrown out of work by the introduction of improved implements, ultimately find work? Plainly by the increased amount of tillage which horse power, machinery and tools make possible in the country. In a section where all the soil is under cultivation of some kind, it will lead to more thorough systems of farming. In the case of our own country, it leads to the faster extension of civilization westward, the rapid subjugation of wild lands, and the better cultivation of that already under the plow. For instance, the Western grain grower, who now devotes 75 to 150 acres to corn and other grain crops, with the meager facilities of thirty years ago, could not have managed one-fourth that amount in a similar manner. This increase of agriculture, not only keeps good the original number of farm laborers, but creates a new demand for laborers in every other field of industry. More ships and railroads are required for transportation, more manufacturing establishments, more mechanics to construct these, and men to manage them, more miners, machinists, etc. In fact, the whole body politic thus receives vital refreshment from every really labor-saving invention. This is a forcible illustration of the fact that whatever fairly advances the interests of one class, becomes a benefit to all classes in the community.—*Amer. Agriculturist.*

A WIFE IN TROUBLE.—'Pray tell me, my dear what is the cause of those tears?'

"Oh, such a disgrace!"

"What is it my dear? don't keep me in suspense."

"Oh, I have opened one of your letters supposing it to be addressed to myself. Certainly it looked more like Mrs. than Mr."

"Is that all? What harm can there be in a wife opening her husband's letters?"

"No harm in the thing itself, but the contents. Such a disgrace!"

"Who has dared to write me a letter unfit to be read by my wife?"

"Oh no, it is couched in the most beautiful language, but the contents!" the contents!"

Here the wife buried her face in her handkerchief and commenced sobbing aloud; while her husband eagerly caught up the letter and commenced reading the epistle that had nearly broken his wifes heart. It was a bill from the printer for two years, subscription to the town paper.

THE Suffrage Bill, which passed the House last week, will probably come before the Senate after the Freedman's Bill is disposed of. There is, of course, no question of its passage, nor is there any doubt among those best informed at Washington, that it will receive the President's signature. Some of the democrats affect to believe that it will be vetoed, as some northern journals, which are not democratic, would persuade the President that that would be a popular measure on his part. He probably knows better, and will give his assent to a bill which has the universal approbation of loyal Northern people.—*N. Y. Trib.*

AN English novelist, Mrs. Edwards, uses this illustration in a recent work: "All day long, like an overseer in a *Massachusetts* cotton field, Claude passes to and fro between the country roads and vineyards." Correct ideas about us these English writers have.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 23.—The county court of Sampson county sentenced a negro charged with drawing a pistol on a white man to be sold to servitude, Major Wickersham, of the freedmen's bureau, in this district ordered the court and all parties concerned to be placed in arrest and brought to this city for investigation.

ADVICES from Russia indicate that there will be within a comparatively short period, a system of National representation; in other words, a Russian Parliament. The question is only how far the present generation is fitted for this change.

SOME sensation was created in New York on Tuesday, on the fact that a steamer left that port flying the flag of the "New Irish Republic." It turns out however, that the supposed Fenian privateer was a new pilot boat on her trip, and that the "sun burst" banner was innocently hoisted by the Hibernian crew.

ANOTHER counterfeit greenback $10 bill has made its appearance. The signatures of Spinner and Chittenden are good, but the portrait of Mr. Lincoln is coarse, and the bill generally much heavier in appearance than the genuine.

IN Missouri and Arkansas there are thirty two negro schools, with forty teachers and 2,827 scholars.

THE widow of the late Gen. Michael Randel, died suddenly in York borough on Sunday last. She was attacked with paralysis in the street, and expired in a few minutes afterwards.

THE Louisville *Democrat*, the organ of the pro-slavery men of Kentucky, say that no race of men could have behaved better than the negroes during the trying scenes of the white men's insurrection.

THERE is not a word of truth in the statement that Chief Justice Chase had petitioned the Governor of New York for the pardon of Ketchum, the gold check forger.

A VERY mean thief has been detected stealing currency from the box placed in the Patent Office to receive contributions for the Washington Monument.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

1866.

Our most momentous, arduous struggle having resulted in the triumph of American Nationality, the utter discomfiture and overthrow of Secession and Slavery, THE TRIBUNE, profoundly rejoicing in this result, will labor to conserve the legitimate fruits of this grand, benignant victory by rendering Liberty and Opportunity the common heritage of the whole American People now and evermore.

Discountenancing all unmanly exultation over or needless infliction of pain or privation on the upholders of the lost cause, it will insist on the earliest possible restoration of the Southern States to their former power and influence in our Union on the basis of All Rights for All their People.

It will labor in hope to prove that the substitution of Free for Slave Labor must inevitably and universally conduce to the increase of Industry, Thrift, Prosperity and Wealth, so that the South, within the next ten years, must look back amazed on her long persistence in a practice so baleful as the chattelizing of Man.

It will labor for the diffusion of Common School Education, Manufactures, the Useful Arts, &c., &c., throughout every portion of our country, but especially throughout the sections hitherto devoid of them, believing that every good end will thereby be subserved and the interest of every useful and worthy class promoted.

It will urge the Protection of Home Industry by discriminating duties on Foreign Products imported, with a view to drawing hither the most capable and skillful artificers and artisans of Europe, and the naturalizing on our soil of many branches of production hitherto all but confined to the Old World, while it would strengthen and extend those which have already a foothold among us.

It will give careful attention to progress and improvement in Agriculture, doing its best at once to bring markets to the doors of our farmers and teach them how to make the most of the opportunities thus afforded them.

It will devote constant attention to Markets, especially for Agricultural Products, with intent to save both producer and consumer from being victimized by the speculator and forestalier.

And, giving fair scope to Current Literature, to the proceedings of Congress, and to the general News of the Day, it hopes to retain its old patrons and attract many new to bear them company.

We rarely employ traveling agents, as so many impostors are habitually prowling in the assumed capacity of solicitors for journals. We prefer that our subscribers shall pay their money to persons they know and of whose integrity they are assured. Any friend who believes he will do good by increasing the circulation of the Tribune is authorized to solicit and receive subscriptions. Specimen copies will be promptly sent without charge to those requiring them, and we trust many friends will be moved to ask their neighbors and acquaintances to join in making up their clubs.

The Great Family Newspaper.

NOW IS TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE

is printed on a large double-medium sheet, making eight pages of six columns each. It contains all the important Editorials published in the Daily Tribune, except those of merely local interest; also Literary and Scientific Intelligence; Reviews of the most interesting and important new Books; the Letters from our large corps of correspondents; the latest news received by Telegraph from Washington and all other parts of the country; a Summary of all important intelligence in this city and elsewhere; a Synopsis of the proceedings of Congress and State Legislature when in session; the Foreign news received by every steamer; Exclusive Reports of the Preceedings of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute; Talks about Fruit and other Horticultural and Agricultural information essential to country residents; Stock, Financial, Cattle, Dry Goods and General Market Reports, making it, both for variety and completeness, altogether the most valuable, interesting and instructive Weekly Newspaper published in the world.

The Full Reports of the American Institute Farmers' Club, and the various Agricultural Reports, in each number, are richly worth a year's subscription.

TERMS:

Mail subscribers, single copy, 1 year—52 numbers	$2 00
Mail subscribers, Club of five	9 00
Ten copies, addressed to names of subscribers	17 50
Twenty copies, addressed to names of subscribers	34 00
Ten copies, to one address	16 00
Twenty copies, to one address	30 00

An extra copy will be sent for each club of ten.

For clubs of twenty, two extra copies, or one copy of the Semi-Weekly, will be sent gratis.

For clubs of fifty, five copies, or one copy of the Daily Tribune will be sent gratis for one year.

Subscribers in Canada must send 20 cents each in addition to pay U. S. postage.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is published every Tuesday and Friday, and contains all the Editorial articles, not merely local in character; Literary Reviews and Art Criticism; Letters from our large corps of Foreign and Domestic Correspondents; Special and Associate Press Telegraphic Dispatches; a careful and complete Summary of Foreign and Domestic News; Exclusive Reports of the Proceedings of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute; Talks about Fruit, and other Horticultural and Agricultural Information; Stock, Financial, Cattle, Dry Goods and General Market Reports, which are published in the Daily Tribune. The Semi-Weekly Tribune also gives, in the course of a year, three or four of the BEST NOVELS, by living authors. The cost of these alone, if bought in book form, would be from six to eight dollars. If purchased in the English Magazines from which they are carefully selected, the cost would be three or four times that sum. No where else can so much current intelligence and permanent literary matter be had at so cheap a rate as in The Semi-Weekly Tribune. Those who believe in the principles and approve of the character of the The Tribune can increase its power and influence by joining with their neighbors in forming clubs to subscribe for The Semi-Weekly Edition. It will in that way be supplied to them at the lowest price for which such a paper can be printed.

TERMS:

Mail subscribers, 1 copy, 1 year—104 numbers	$4 00
Mail subscribers, 2 copies, do. do.	7 00
do. 5 copies, or over, per copy	3 00

On receipt of $30 for ten copies, an extra copy will be sent six months. On receipt of $45 for fifteen copies, an extra copy will be sent one year. For $100 we will send thirty-four copies, and one copy Daily Tribune, gratis.

Subscribers in Canada must send 40 cents in addition, to pre-pay United States postage.

DAILY TRIBUNE, 10 per annum.

Subscribers in Canada must send $1 20 in addition, to pre-pay United States postage.

Terms, cash in advance.

Drafts on New-York, or Post-Office orders payable to the order of The Tribune, being safer, are preferable to any other mode of remittance.

Address THE TRIBUNE,
jan12:3t Tribune Building. New York.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

MISS KATE DEAL & Mrs. M. R. SCHAFER

Two doors North of Reamer's Drug Store,
JULIANA STREET,

are constant receiving

NEW GOODS.

They keep a fine assortment of

BONNETS and HATS,
BONNET SILKS and VELVETS,
RIBBONS and FLOWERS;

a fine assortment of

Zephyr Goods, Breakfast Shawls, Hoods, Comforts, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Gloves, Ladie's and Children's Hose, Dress Trimmings and Buttons of all kinds, Ladies' Silk Scarfs, Ladies' Collars & Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, and Veils.
Also,
Skirt Braids, Embroidery Braids, Sewing Silks, Spool Cotton. Zephyr, Corsets, Head Nets, Belt Buckles, &c. &c.

CLOAKS AND COATS

of all descriptions. Also, a fine assortment of

CLOTH,

which they will make up on the shortest notice. They also do all kinds of sewing. Ladies who want a good fit should give them a call. nov3:1yr

BOND'S OYSTER
and
PIC NIC CRACKERS,

and BUTTER BISCUIT, the best in the United States. The latter particularly well adapted for food for children and delicate persons; very light, palatable and nutritious.

In store and for sale by
dec22 G. R. & W. OSTER.

MOST IMPORTANT NEWS.

A CONTINUAL FLOW OF BARGAINS
FROM
THE CHEAP STORE.
$20,000 WORTH
To be Slaughtered in ninety days.
BEST PRINTS AT 25 CTS.

G. R. & W. OSTER,

ARE NOW RECEIVING
A VERY LARGE AND
BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
NEW AND CHEAP
WINTER GOODS,
PURCHASED SINCE THE
Recent Decline in Prices,

Which enable us to sell

AT REDUCED PRICES,

all the

NEW STYLES and SHADES

French Merinoes, Coburgs, Cashmeres, Alpacas Shepherds' Plaids, Poplins, delaines, Dress Flannels, Prints, Ginghams, Shirting Flannels, Blankets, Canton Flannels, Shirting and Sheeting Muslins,
FROM 25 CENTS UP,
Grain Bags and Bagging,
Tickings and Table
Diapers,

LADIES' FURS,

Shawls,
Coats and
Chesterfields,
Hoop and Balmoral
Skirts, Cloths, Cassimeres,
Satinets and Jeans, Wool and
Merino Undershirts and Drawers to match, Shirt Fronts, Collars and Neck ties, Hosiery and Gloves, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c. &c

PLUG AND FINE-CUT CHEWING

TOBACCOS and CIGARS

of the very best quality,

Together with

10001 other articles

to which we invite the early attention of all in search of

GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICES. BUT
DON'T COME WITHOUT THE MONEY.
OUR TERMS ARE CASH,
UNLESS BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.

Bedford, Nov. 17, '865.:4m.

Duff's College.

IRON BUILDINGS.
No. 37 Fifth St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

TUITION FEE NEVER CHANGED.

FORTY DOLLARS PAYS FOR

THE FULL GRADUATING COURSE.

TIME UNLIMITED, in

BOOK KEEPING,
BUSINESS PENMANSHIP,
COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS,
LECTURES UPON LAW, ETHICS,
DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY, &c

Other Colleges have either advanced their tuition fee to $50, or charge $10 to $15 extra for Penmanship. Their Books and Stationery, also costing from $12 to $20—ours cost but $5.

DUFF'S ORIGINAL PLAN OF BUSINESS EDUCATION, as taught in this city for about twenty-five years, from his own system of Book Keeping, which are sanctioned by the American Institute and Chamber of Commerce, and other competent authorities of New York, as the most perfect system in use, with W. H. DUFF'S FIRST PREMIUM BUSINESS AND ORNAMENTAL PENMANSHIP taught in

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES.

It will be found by proper inquiry that this is the only College of the kind in the Union conducted by an experienced Merchant, and whose Penman is a trained accountant.

Merchants, steamers and Bankers can always obtain thoroughly educated accountants on application at our office.

Those desiring our elegant new Circular, pp. 75 containing an outline of our Course of Study and Practice, with Samples of our Penman's Business and Ornamental Writing, must enclose TWENTY-FIVE cents to

P. DUFF & SON,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

We will mail any person enclosing us $2, a copy fo either our Mercantile or Steamboat Book-Keeping post-paid. dec8:

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, November 13, 1865, Passenger trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS. ACCOM.	A. M.	EXPRESS. P. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS ACCOM.	P. M.	EXPRESS M. P.
Leaves.		Leaves.		Arrives		Arrive
4 15		8 10	Huntingdon	11 39		5 45
4 35		8 38	M'Connellstown	11 19		5 24
4 43		8 36	Pleasant Grove.	11 11		5 16
5 00		8 54	Marklesburg	10 55		5 00
5 16		9 10	Coffee Run	10 39		4 45
5 24		9 18	Rough & Ready	10 31		4 36
5 36		9 30	Cove	10 19		4 24
5 46		9 34	Fisher's Summit	10 15		4 20
Arrives		Arrives		Leaves.		
5 55		9 49	Saxton	10 00		4 05
Leaves.		10 00				Arrives
		10 20	Riddlesburg			3 35
		10 28	Hopewell			3 27
		10 46	Piper's Run			3 09
		11 18	Hamilton			2 47
		10 31	Bloody Run			2 34
Arrives						Leaves.
		11 35	Mount Dallas			2 30

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

Leaves						
		10 40	Saxton			3 50
		10 55	Coalmont			3 35
		11 00	Crawford			3 25
Arrives						3 25
		11 00	Dudley			
			Broad Top City.			

OLIVER AYRES, Sup't.
Huntingdon, Nov. 13, 1865.:tf

CATARACT, 40 YEARS.

MRS. ASCHCOM, from Bedford, stopping with her sister, Mrs. Williams, near the corner of Baldwin and Penn streets, Pittsburgh, has had Cataract on both eyes over 40 years, causing total blindness for the last nine years. Lately Dr. Sterrett, of Pittsburgh, removed the cataract. She now sees to read without the aid of glasses.—*Presbyterian Banner.* jan5:2m.

CLOTHING.

OVERCOATS, DRESS and SACK COATS, PANTS and VESTS.

Also, elegant OVERSHIRTS for gentlemen, made of the best French flannel for sale at
Sept. 28, 1865. CRAMER & CO'S.

THE INQUIRER
JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
Bedford, Pa.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISIZING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL.

The subscriber would most respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Bedford and vicinity, that he has again returned from Philadelphia, with a well selected assortment of Ladies, Gentlemen's, Misses and Children's

Boots,
Shoes,
Gaiters,
and Balmorals,

of various descriptions, to which he respectfully invites their attention.

For Gentlemen, Boys and youths, he has every thing in their line, together with a stock of gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, consisting of collars [all styles,] scarfs, scarf-pins, neck-ties, butterflies, suspenders, handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

Also the best brands

Tobacco and Cigars,

all of which will be sold at a very small advance to CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS.

As heretofore stated, we do not boast that ours is the largest, cheapest, and best assortment of Boots and Shoes ever brought to Bedford, but we have bought according to our means, feeling assured that tne best and decidedly the most lasting advertisement, is a trial of the goods. But whilst there may be larger, we feel confident there is none better.

Having been in the shoe business all our life, we feel satisfied that we fully understand our business, and have purchased our goods accordingly. We have on hand a nice stock of

Plain and Fine Stationery,

to which we invite attention.

Repairing done with neatness and dispatch, and all rips of our own goods sewed free of charge.

☞Please remember! *All rips sewed or pegged free of charge.*

TO THE LADIES.

We take pleasure in saying that we have an excellent stock of J. L. Ritter's Philadelphia made SHOES and GAITERS, which will wear as long as any other make: and neatly repaired when necessary. We still have a separate apartment for their accommodation, have a lady to wait upon them, and will be most happy to have them give us a call.

☞Don't forget the place, SHAFFER'S BUILDING, Julianna Street, a few doors South of the Washington Hotel.

Oct. 27, 1865.-3mos. J. HENRY HUTTON

THE GREAT VARIETY STORE.
ANDERSON'S ROW.

H. F. IRVINE,

REGULATOR OF PRICES IN BEDFORD.

Having purchased the establishment of Joseph Alsip, Jr., and added a fresh supply of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

I am determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest. Call and see my fine assortment of

Queensware, Glassware, &c.

ALSO MY LARGE STOCK OF

Hosiery,
Gloves,
Neck-Ties,
Collars, &c.

Also, my articles in the Stationery line, such as

Pencils, Steel Pens, Penholders, &c.,

ALSO MY VARIETIES, SUCH AS

Spices of all Kinds,

Table Salt, Essence of Coffee, Hambleton's Hair Stain, etc. In the Boot and Shoe line, I keep everything calculated for man woman or child: Boots of all kinds; Shoes of every description; Gaiters of all styles in the market.

CALL AND SEE MY GOODS,

and examine for yourselves! No trouble to show goods. My prices will suit the times and pockets of purchasers.

N. B. Orders from country merchants promptly filled at small advance upon city prices.

☞I am also agent for the New England Family Sewing Machine, which should be in every family. An entire machine for the little sum of $20.00. Call and hand in your orders soon.

Oct.27.-3ms. H. F. IRVINE.

NEW MILLENERY & FANCY GOODS.

Mrs. E. V. Mowry,

Takes pleasure in returning her thanks to the Ladies of Bedford and the country, for their past patronage, and hopes they will not be deceived, but call and examine her stock of goods, just received from the city, purchased by an experienced business lady there, who has all the advantages of knowing the latest styles, and where to purchase them cheaply.

Her stock consists of a general assortment of

Fancy Millenery Goods,

with the addition of

CLOAKS, COATS,
FURS, BALMORAL SKIRT.,
HOOP SKIRTS,
CORSETS & NOTIONS.

N. B. All who have standing accounts will please call and settle, as she desires to close her old books and do a cheap cash business.

MRS. E. V. MOWRY.

Oct. 27, 1865.-

TWENTY
TOWN LOTS,
FOR SALE IN THE
BOROUGH OF BEDFORD.

The subscribers offer at private sale

TWENTY TOWN LOTS

fronting on JOHN and PENN streets, in the Borough of Bedford. Persons desiring to purchase will find the

TERMS LIBERAL.

T. H. & N. J. LYONS.

Nov. 10, 1895..3m.

TOBACCONISTS.

D. W. CROUSE & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
TOBACCONISTS,

One door west of the Post Office, above Daniel Border's jewelry store, Bedford Penn'a., are now prepared to sell by wholesale or retail all kinds of

Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.

Orders for Cigars promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in their line will do well to give them a call.

Bedford, Oct. 20, '65.

JOB WORK executed CHEAP in PLAIN and FANCY colors at the "Inquirer Office"

JOB WORK executed CHEAP in PLAIN and FANCY colors at the "Inquirer Office"

J. R. BURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
BEDFORD, PA.,
U.S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY
FOR THE COLLECTION OF
BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,
and other Claims against the Government.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guardian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceasd had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

☞Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☞No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☞Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

OFFICE OF THE HOOVER & MARSHAL OIL COMPANY,
BEDFORD, Pa., Jan. 9, 1866.

ON October 6th, 1865, an assessment of FOUR CENTS per share was called for, payable as follows, viz: One half Nov. 1st, 1865, the balance Jan. 1, 1866.

This is to notify delinquent stockholders that at noon on THURSDAY, FEB. 8th, 1866, at the office of the company as above, a sufficient number of their shares will be sold at public auction to pay said assessment with costs.

Payments received up to day of sale.

jan19:4t G. W. RUPP, Treasurer.

JOHN DICKENS, AUCTIONEER.

The subscriber tenders his services to the citizens of Cumberland Valley and Londonderry townships as an auctioneer. All persons having sales to cry will do well to give him their patronage. Address JOHN DICKENS,
jan5:2¼m* Cumberland, Md.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT JUST OCCURRED.

DEFIBAUGH & FISHER have just returned from New York with a large stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes. Also, a large lot of Drugs and Patent Medicines. The public are invited to call and examine our stock for themselves.

jan53m DEFIBAUGH & FISHER.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS

Call at

Mrs. V. B. Tate's & M. Rea's.

Best assortment of

BONNETS, HATS, CAPS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS and FEATHERS.

Handsome Bonnets for $3.50 worth $5.00.

Ribbons for 25 cents, worth 45; best 75, worth $1.

HATS from 75 cents up.

Elegant assortment of Velvet Flowers, all prices to suit customers.

Collars, Cuffs, Neck Ties, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Stockings.

Dress Trimmings, Cord and Tassels, Gilt Cord, Silk, Bugle, Jet, Gilt, and Steel Buttons.

Velvet Ribbons for trimming; Lace, Edging, French work, Tetting, Lace Veils, Mourning Veils, Silk Tisbue, Baraze.

The best make of HOOP SKIRTS from 62½ to $4.

Handsome assortment of

Cloaks, Coats, Circulars and Furs.

Mrs. V. B. T. & M. E. R. would inform their lady friends that they have employed a good Mantua maker, who will make dresses on the shortest notice. Ladies from the country will be provided with the newest style of dress patterns.

Customers wishing Cloaks and Coats cut out, will have them done free of charge.

Bedford, Nov. 10, 1865.

COME AND SEE

The Largest and Best
STOCK OF
BOOTS & SHOES
IN TOWN.

We have just received a SECOND ASSORTMENT OF H. E. LONG'S
SUPERIOR PHILADELPHIA MADE

Ladies' Misses' & Children's

fine Glove Kid, Tampico, Morocco, English Kid, Goat and English Lasting
BALMORALS, GAITERS, BOOTS, BUSKINS, SLIPPERS, and TIES,

With or without heels, made to order, to which we invite the special attention of Ladies in want of a SUPERIOR SHOE.

G. R. & W. OSTER.

Bedford, June 2.-tf.

PENNSYLVANIA PAINT AND COLOR WORKS.

LIBERTY WHITE LEAD!

TRY IT!

Warranted to cover more surface for same weight than any other. Buy the best, *it is the cheapest!*

TRY IT! TRY IT!

Liberty Lead *is whiter* than any other.
Liberty Lead *covers better* than any other.
Liberty Lead *wears longer* than any other.
Liberty Lead *is more economical* than any other.
Liberty Lead *is more free from impurities* and is WARRANTED to do more and better work, at a given cost, than any other.

Buy the Best it is the Cheapest.

Manufactured and warranted by

ZEIGLER & SMITH,
WHOLESALE
DRUG, PAINT, GLASS & DEALERS,
137 NORTH THIRD STREET,
mar17:1y PHILADELPHIA

FURS. FURS. FURS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS,
CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
PHILADELPHIA.

Have now open their large and splendid stock of LADIES' FUR CAPES,
COLLARS,
MUFFS,
CUFFS,
GLOVES,
AND HOODS.

Also the finest assortment of FANCY FUR ROBES, CAPS, MUFFLERS, and GLOVES ever before offered by them, all of which are warranted to be as represented. Shipping furs bought.

Oct. 20, '65.4ms.

O YES! O YES!

WILLIAM DIBERT, Auctioneer.

The subscriber having taken out license as an Auctioneer tenders his services to all his old friends. Persons desiring an auctioneer will find it advantageous to give him their patronage.

Post Office address, BEDFORD, Penn'a.

Nov. 3.:6m. WM. DIBERT.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Paul Rhodes, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE SMITH,
JACOB LAW,
Administrators.

Middle Woodberry tp., dec22:6t*

BRITISH PERIODICALS.
VIZ.
London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

The American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has *doubled* and the price of paper nearly *trebled*, they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:

	per annum.
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

These works will be printed on a greatly improved quality of paper, and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both, we shall continue to give faithful copies of all the matter contained in the original editions. Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in the country.

Compared with the cost of the original editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about $100 a year, our prices ($15) are exceedingly low. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright in Gold—$1 costing us at this time nearly $2.50 in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our great Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.

Jan. 27, 1865.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON
BLOODY RUN, PA.

RESPECTFULLY informs their friends, and the public in general, that they are receiving and keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

SUCH AS Cloths, Cassimers, Satinetts, Vestings, Cottonades, &c., &c., &c.
Ladies Dress Goods.
Silks, Shallies, Delaines, Poplins, Prints, Ginghams, Shirtings, Irish Linens, &c.

READY MADE CLOTHING

In great variety. Men's and Boys' Coats, Pants and Vests,
Made in the Latest and Best Styles.
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, and Childrens wear.

NOTIONS,

Hosery, Gloves, Scarfs, Neckties, Dress Trimmings, Braids, Laces, Ladies
A Large and Well Selected Stock of

GROCERIES,

COFFEE, TEA, SUGARS,
SYRUPS, RICE,
SPICES, &C., &C.
TOBACCO,
CHEWING & Smoking Tobacco of the Best Brands.
DRUGS,
Oils, Paints, Medicines & Dye Stuffs.
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS,
SPIKES, &c., &c.

WE KEEP

On hand a well selected stock of all kinds, and onsider it no trouble to show goods. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere. No

GOODS misrepresented to effect sales. All goods warranted as represented.

WE BUY

All kinds of produce for which we pay the highest prtce in CASH or GOODS. We buy our goods for Cash entirely, and can offer great inducements for persons to buy of us. CALL AND SEE US.

sept.9'64-tf. J. M. B. & SON.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

BEDFORD, Pa..

ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

ISAAC F. GROVE.

Bedford, April 7, 1865

NEW
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The subscribers have just received a very large and elegant assortment of

NEW GOODS

Suitable for the approaching season. Having purchased our stock FOR CASH we are enabled to offer our friends and customers many

REAL BARGAINS.

To be convinced of what we here assert, please call and examine the BEST STOCK OF GOODS, we have ever had the pleasure of offering to buyers.

TERMS—Cash or Country Produce.

When credit is extended, in all cases after six months, interest will be charged.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Sept. 28, 1865.

400 CORDS OF
TAN BARK WANTED,
FOR WHICH THE
HIGHEST PRICE WILL BE PAID,
ALSO A
STOUT BOY WANTED

TO GRIND BARK, (one from 15 to 17 years old preferred,) BY S. & W. SHUCK,
Oct. 20. Bedford, Pa.

S. E. HENRY.....WM. F. JOHNSTON.....T. S. JOHNSTON

S. E. HENRY & CO.
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,

and whilesale and retail dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots Shoes,

Ready-made Clothing, Cedar and Willow-ware, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Queensware, Hardware, Iron, Nails, Fish, Flour, Feed, Coal, Plaster, Salt, &c.,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

☞CASH paid for all kinds of

Grain, Flour, Feed, Wool, Bark, &c. &c.

Huntingdon, Pa., Nov. 3.:1yr.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Great Suppply of BOOTS & SHOES,

of the best quality, just opened at
Sept. 28, 1865. CRAMER & CO'S.

SHAWLS.

WATERLOO, HIGHLAND PLAID, LONG and BLACK WOOL and THIBET, and ZEPHYR SHAWLS, for sale at CRAMER'S.
Sept. 28, 1865.

JUST RECEIVED
A NEW STOCK OF GOODS AT
OAK HALL,
BLOODY RUN, PA.

J. B. WILLIAMS AND BRO.,

ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as

DRY GOODS:

MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNELS.
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, Lawns,
Mozambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.
NOTIONS! NOTIONS!
Gloves Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons.
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made